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OVER HALF OF 1980 GRAIN EXPORTS SENT TO USSR

PY112030 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 10 Jan 81 p 9

[Excerpts] Argentina looks set to become the Soviet Union's major grain supplier this year as Moscow scours world markets to make up for its poor 1980 harvest, grain sources said here yesterday.

Argentina is the only major grain exporter not to follow the United States-led grain embargo against the Soviet Union and the sources said it would increase sales of grain and oilseeds to Moscow this year to 12 million tons from 7 million tons in 1980.

The possibility emerges from a harvest of more than 10 million tons of maize and 6 million tons of sorghum this year, compared to crops of 6.4 and 3 million tons last year, the sources said.

In addition, the Soviet Union, whose grain harvest last year is thought to be 20 percent below the planned target, is expected to buy 2,000,000 tons of wheat and 500,000 tons of soybeans from Argentina, they added.

Moscow needs the grain to feed livestock which would otherwise have to be slaughtered, Western officials have said.

According to the latest figures issued by the national grain board, the Soviet Union purchased more than half the country's grain exports. It took 52 percent of the total of 14,431,644 tons of grain and oilseed exports.

It surpassed all purchases by such traditional buyers such as Italy, Spain and Japan. The Soviet Union purchased 7,577,771 tons of grain, of which 2,271,000 were bread wheat, 2,900,000 maize, 1,478,000 sorghum and 746 tons soybeans.

Shipments Begin

PY120247 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 11 Jan (TELAM)--The first of 14 ships that will load grains, particularly wheat, for the Soviet Union, arrived at the local port of Ingeniero White a few hours ago. The ship was the Kara, flying the Finnish flag. It will load about 6,000 tons in addition to the 24,000 tons it has already loaded at the port of Necochea.

This shipment is part of an agreement concluded with Russia for the delivery of a total of 2.5 million tons, most of which will be channeled through Bahia Blanca and Necochea.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO DISCUSS MALVINAS SOVEREIGNTY

PY091403 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2350 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 8 Jan (TELAM)--An authorized Foreign Ministry spokesman reported tonight that the Argentine Government will not negotiate on the Malvinas Islands issue with anyone but Great Britain, by which principle the resolution of the island's deliberating council is not a problem which concerns our country.

The deliberating council of the Malvinas Islands has adopted a resolution rejecting the British ideas on the archipelago, the text of which was delivered today to Angel Oliveci Lopez, director of the Antarctic and Malvinas Islands Department, by British Ambassador Anthony James Williams who appeared at the San Martin Palace at noon today.

The resolution given by Williams does not establish any deadline for freezing the sovereignty issue (as indicated by foreign press agency rumors). The text follows:

Although this chamber is not pleased with any of the ideas presented by Mr Ridley (Nicholas Ridley, British deputy minister for foreign affairs) seeking to reach an agreement with Argentina on the dispute for sovereignty, it agrees that her majesty's government should carry on the talks with Argentina, talks in which this chamber would have a representative, and the British delegation should try to reach an understanding to freeze the dispute on sovereignty for a definite period of time.

DECREE ISSUED TO INSURE YEARLY URANIUM SUPPLY

PY101145 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1923 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jan (NA)--The National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) has been empowered by an Executive Branch decree to establish annually the uranium reserves necessary to insure the lifetime operation of all nuclear plants now in operation, under construction or for which a project has begun, as well as those planned to go into operation during the next 10 years.

CNEA will also be able to reserve areas for its operations in its role of guaranteeing the nuclear-electric program until the year 2010.

The decree also establishes that the certified reserves and the corresponding uranium production, as estimated by CNEA according to the nuclear-electric demand foreseen by the energy secretariat, may be developed with the participation of third parties under certain conditions.

CNEA will sign agreements and agree on operations which will give the country guaranteed access to nuclear technologies important for implementing the nuclear plan. This will be done gradually by assigning "contract areas" to facilitate control over the development of the work and the evaluation of results.

The proportion of participation by third parties and CNEA's own operations will be established yearly by CNEA to maintain the balance between certified reserves and uranium production.

DEMONSTRATORS FAVORING PAPAL PROPOSAL ARRESTED

PY100146 Paris AFP in Spanish 2237 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jan (AFP)--A spokesman of the Permanent Human Rights Assembly of Argentina reported here today that the police yesterday detained 11 persons gathered in front of the office of the Argentine Peace Council. The spokesman added that those persons had been staging a demonstration in support of the papal mediation in the Argentine-Chilean border dispute in the south. Nine other persons detained for the same reason 48 hours ago were released today, the spokesman said.

An Argentine newsman was recently dismissed from the news department of a radio station for including in a news program a summary of a press conference given by Magr Pio Laghi, former Apostolic Nuncio to Argentina, on the situation of human rights in Argentina.

ECONOMIC MEASURES DECREED; ARMED FORCES ON ALERT

FY101648 Paris AFP in Spanish 1125 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] La Paz, 10 Jan (AFP)--The government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza decreed a series of corrective measures for the economic sector last night authorizing increases in the price of bread, sugar, meat, milk, fuel and transportation fares.

The increase for foodstuffs ranges around 50 percent for bread and 10 percent for meat. A possible protest is expected from drivers, who will have to pay a 110-percent increase for gasoline. The increase of bus fares ranges between 20 and 30 percent.

It was also learned that the armed forces are on a state of alert in case there should be any reaction against the government's economic measures.

NEW ECONOMIC PLAN DELAYED UNTIL CARTER DEPARTURE

FY100218 Paris AFP in Spanish 1919 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] La Paz, 9 Jan (AFP)--It was learned from unofficial sources here today that the new economic measures which were to be approved yesterday by the cabinet were postponed until U.S. President Jimmy Carter is replaced.

The cabinet meeting which began at 0500 and lasted 9 hours also approved the new structure of the Bolivian police, according to a report by Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez.

It was also learned that the new economic measures were debated at length until it was decided to approve them after a more favorable attitude by the U.S. Government toward the government presided over by Gen Luis Garcia Meza is detected.

There is wide agreement that the withdrawal of state subsidies from fuel prices will cause an increase in prices seriously affecting the people's buying power. According to official circles, if these measures are adopted in the presence of a hostile U.S. Government, the immediate social consequences could get out of control.

President Garcia Meza himself warned that a large dose of discipline and patriotism will be needed to overcome the difficult situation the country is experiencing.

The serious economic situation was worsened by the loss of large harvests in different regions of the country due to the late arrival of the rainy season. This situation has created uncertainty in the agricultural sector, which is asking for effective cooperation by officials who are not capable of providing any due to the shortage in the national treasury.

AIR DEFENSE MISSILE BASE FOR FLORIANAPOLIS

PY100040 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1110 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Porto Alegre (Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil), 9 Jan (TELAM-ANSA)--The first Brazilian surface-to-air homing missile base, belonging to the antiaircraft defense system, will be installed in the very near future in the city of Florianapolis, capital of the southern state of Santa Catarina.

This announcement was made in Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul State, by Aeronautics Minister Air Force Gen Delio Jardim de Mattos when he explained that the installation work must be finished by the middle of this year.

According to the minister, the missiles of the Florianapolis base will be equipped with a system of infrared sensors that will allow them to detect airplanes by the heat of their turbines.

'ANTICOMMUNIST' TERRORISTS BOMB EMPTY BUS

PY091952 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 9 Jan (TELAM)--Rio de Janeiro police have denied any knowledge of the existence of an alleged commando which day before yesterday bombed an empty Petrobras bus without causing any casualties.

The police reported: Our intelligence services do not know of any such organization. We therefore believe that the attack was perpetrated by a group of unstable persons.

The commando that claimed responsibility for the attack stated that Brazil must end its practice of granting government favors. In a telephone call to a local radio station it identified itself as a nationalist, anticommunist group.

FIGUEIREDO TO VISIT FRANCE ON 28 JANUARY

PY091343 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1309 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Paris, 9 Jan (LATIN)--The presidential palace reported today that Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo will make an official visit to France between 28 January and 1 February.

BRIEFS

RECORD PETROBRAS PRODUCTION--Petrobras established a new production record last year with an average production of 187,151 barrels daily. This increase represents 31.7 percent of overall oil production from the continental shelf. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Jan 81 PY]

POPE'S BEAGLE CHANNEL PROPOSAL REPORTEDLY ACCEPTED

PY092210 Paris AFP in Spanish 1515 GMT 9 Jan 81

[By Humberto Zumaran]

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 9 Jan (AFP)--It was learned here today that the Chilean Government has accepted Pope John Paul II's overall proposal for a peaceful solution to the Chilean-Argentine Beagle Channel conflict.

Diplomatic sources familiar with this century-old conflict assured AFP that Chile's complete agreement with the pope's proposal rests on the fact that the proposal is quite similar to the 1977 British arbitration which recognized 3 islands and a few islets in the southern part of the continent as being under Chilean sovereignty.

Although the communique released by the Foreign Ministry yesterday only stated that the Chilean answer to the pope's proposal was delivered within the schedule suggested by the pope, the same diplomatic experts were definite in saying that the Chilean acceptance was total.

In this regard, several analysts recalled here the statements of satisfaction among the top leaders of the military government after the Vatican's proposal was known. In this respect, observers pointed to the recent remarks made by President Pinochet that the pope has searched for the most acceptable proposal regarding the mediation. The observers also emphasized the firmness of the Chilean position regarding the pope's proposal by delivering the answer to the Vatican within the time-frame suggested by the pope, that is, from 6 to 8 January.

The progovernment newspaper LA NACION today stated in an editorial that the Chilean answer to the proposal is contained in a document which has not been disclosed. It added that Chile, once again, is proving its unyielding respect for the rules imposed by the pope regarding the need to maintain the greatest discretion and reservation on this matter. The newspaper also stated that the same attitude of discretion and reservation maintained by our officials can be felt among the national communications media and in the country's public opinion. LA NACION stated in conclusion that the people have clearly shown their complete trust in the government by looking at the mediation process with tranquillity.

According to press reports from Buenos Aires, Rome excludes in its proposal any Argentine territorial sovereignty in the area from the Beagle Channel to Cape Horn. The same press sources added that all the islands and islets, without exception, located west of the bordering or delimiting polygon, will be under Chilean sovereignty, including Cape Horn island.

Although there was no official reaction in Chile regarding this press report, diplomatic sources consulted by AFP did not dismiss the idea that the Argentine press report comes near the proposal made by the pope, mediator in the conflict.

The Chilean Government has, however, maintained complete silence on this matter. Foreign Minister Rene Rojas was clear on this point when he said that it will be Pope John Paul II who releases the text of the proposal and the answer.

In this regard, high-ranking Foreign Ministry officials pointed out that the silence maintained at the official level not only shows diplomatic respect but presents an image to the Vatican and the international community.

Government Response

PY081551 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1457 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 8 Jan (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames announced that Chile today answered by letter the proposal made by Pope John Paul II to solve the conflict with Argentina over the Beagle Channel.

During a press conference the state secretary stated that the Chilean Government has thus complied with the deadline suggested by the pope on 12 December when he delivered his proposal for a definite solution to the southern border conflict to the foreign ministers of the two countries.

Rojas refrained from disclosing details on the nature of the Chilean answer by pointing out that the text of the answer was confidential, as was the pope's proposal.

EL MERCURIO Comment

PY051322 Paris AFP in Spanish 1546 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 4 Jan (AFP)--An editorial of the daily EL MERCURIO says today that the Argentine decision to ask for a longer time to answer Pope John Paul II's mediation proposals regarding the Argentine-Chilean dispute over sovereignty in the Beagle Channel region is creating an atmosphere of uncertainty.

The commentary of the Santiago daily also says that the Argentine position can lead to interpretations which are not favorable to the calm climate in which the Foreign Ministries of the two countries have been studying the holy father's proposals. It adds that the situation is delicate and it is necessary to take a calm and dispassionate attitude.

OFFICERS IN LETELIER CASE DECLARED NOT GUILTY

PY091847 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1357 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 8 Jan (LATIN)--It was officially reported here today that a military judge has declared not guilty three army officers who were involved in the forgery of official passports and the murder of Orlando Letelier, the former foreign minister.

In compliance with the military courts, the decision taken by Judge Gen. Orvaldo Hernandez, has been submitted to the martial court--the highest military court--which will have to issue a definitive decision on the matter.

According to the court decision, Gen Manuel Contrera, the former director of the dissolved National Intelligence Directorate [DINA]; Col Pedro Espinoza and Capt Armando Fernandez were declared not guilty.

GROUPS DEMAND INFORMATION ON FATE OF DETAINEES

PY100046 Paris AFP in Spanish 1609 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 9 Jan (AFP)--The lengthy detention of nine women and three men today resulted in a protest by numerous organizations that oppose the military government of Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet.

A group of students, professionals and workers shut themselves in a parish building in this city and requested information regarding the fate of economist Carlos Montes Cisternas, who was detained by personnel of the National Information Center (CNI) during the investigation into the December attack on three banks.

A dozen students are demanding information regarding the fate of Rodrigo Villamandos, a student of architecture, who after being captured by the carabineros (militarized police), was handed over to the CNI because of actions he carried out in support of (?Patricia Torres).

D'ESCOTO REMARKS AT END OF 'UNANNOUNCED' VISIT

PA101304 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2003 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Quito, 9 Jan (EFE)--We Latin Americans must unite to prevent "direct or covert intervention in El Salvador through an inter-American peace force," Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said in Quito today.

He made the statement a few minutes before returning home after a sudden, unannounced visit to Ecuador.

In a statement to EFE, the Nicaraguan official said that the agenda of his interview with Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos covered the Central American political situation and bilateral relations.

Regarding El Salvador, he said, Ecuador and Nicaragua agree on insisting on that nation's "right to self-determination."

"Salvadorans have the right to demand that we come together in opposing intervention," he added.

D'Escoto said the possibility cannot be dismissed that the United States might try armed intervention in that country "because history points in that direction."

However, he stated that his government "trusts" U.S. statements opposing intervention are true.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister also mentioned his country's relationship with Honduras from where former Somozist guardsmen have undertaken forays into Nicaragua.

"We trust the Honduran Government won't allow the country to be used as a springboard for an adventure against Nicaragua," he commented.

He pointed out that the two governments have discussed the matter and that he hopes Honduras "will make an even greater effort than it is making" to control the incidents caused by old Somozists along the border.

Foreign Minister d'Escoto cited the report on the U.S. company Standard Fruit's alleged refusal to market his country's bananas any more.

He said that that has not occurred and that the Nicaraguan Government was holding talks with company officials today to decide on the terms for its operation in the country.

He termed "hasty" the report that Nicaragua might decide to concede the marketing of bananas to a firm of the union of the banana exporting countries.

The report was published in Quito today by the morning newspaper EL COMERCIO citing an official Ecuadorean source, and it added that, if the decision is made, Ecuador will sell its bananas to Standard Fruit.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister also reported that the topic was mentioned during his conversation with President Roldos, but that it should in no way be regarded as a negotiation.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION--Quito--Cesar Robalino, natural resources and energy minister, has disclosed that the government has determined that 215,000 barrels of petroleum are to be exploited each day in the eastern Amazon region. Production in 1980 reached 209,000 barrels a day with domestic consumption amounting to 105,000 barrels a day and the rest of the petroleum being placed on the international market. The increase in the Ecuadorean petroleum is due to the increased amount of the crude that will be exploited in the "Yuca" field which will produce some 8,000 barrels a day. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1810 GMT 30 Dec 80 PA]

WPC PRESIDENT'S VISIT--WPC President Romesh Chandra arrived in Quito today for a 4-day visit. He is scheduled to meet with the foreign minister, the acting mayor of Quito and the Ecuadorean president. [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Jan 81 PA]

INDUSTRY MINISTER CALLS ON WORKERS NOT TO STRIKE

PY091610 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The industry minister has asked the Peruvian workers to reflect and pointed out that the scheduled national strike will by no means benefit the country.

Minister Roberto Rotondo stated that in a democratic country everybody has the right to protest, but in a manner which will help solve the problem and not worsen it.

He said that he agrees with Minister Ulloa's policy and that a recovery from the difficult situation inherited from the previous government can already be sensed.

The following are statements of the industry, tourism and integration minister as he left government palace.

[Begin recording] [Question] Would you favor the reestablishment of the death penalty in view of all the crimes which are taking place in the country?

[Rotondo] (?Yes, indeed) I am a fervent backer of the death penalty and I believe that it is a deterrent and just measure.

[Question] This would mean that changes should be made in the current constitution.

[Answer] That is right. Even some congressmen of the Popular Christian Party who had previously voted against the law for the reestablishment of the death penalty have changed their minds now in view of the events which have taken place.

Strikes Begin

PY100229 Paris AFP in Spanish 0307 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 8 Jan (AFP)--Peru is entering a period of intense social unrest and strikes against the economic policy of the government of President Fernando Belaunde, including a nationwide stoppage scheduled for 15 January.

The labor organizations--backed by parties of the opposition, mainly the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] and the Marxist left--demand the repeal of the severe price increases decreed last Monday, a 60-percent salary increase and the revision of the petroleum law.

The transport service workers of Arequipa, the second-largest city of the country located 1,000 km south of Lima, today staged a 24-hour strike rejecting the price increase on foodstuffs, gasoline and electricity.

In Huancayo, the main capital of the central Andes, a 48-hour strike by the transport service against the high cost of living will end tonight; while yesterday, Wednesday, the same services staged a strike in Chimbote, the most important fishing port of the country, located 400 km north of Lima.

In other cities of the interior, protest demonstrations are also being staged, while the Federation of Bank Employees announced a nationwide stoppage of its 26,000 members for tomorrow, Friday.

In addition, the General Confederation of Workers of Peru (communist) called a nationwide 24-hour strike for 15 January and warned that it will adopt other measures of struggle if the constitutional regime does not meet the people's demands.

For his part, Labor Minister Alfonso Grados reported that politics is behind the labor unrest and he called upon labor federations to agree to a social pact, indicating that to overcome the economic crisis more must be produced.

TERRORIST ATTACK DESTROYS TOWER, ISOLATES AYACUCHO

PY081658 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1554 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 8 Jan (LATIN)--The police have reported that the Andean city of Ayacucho, 400 Southeast of Lima, was still isolated today from communication with the rest of the country 24 hours after a dynamite attack on a microwave tower.

The damaged microwave tower links Ayacucho with all the rest of Peru through telephone transmissions, television service, long distance telephone service and telex.

This is the third attack against a tower in the central mountains. The other two towers supply electricity to provinces of the southern Andean zone and the southern Peruvian coast.

As in the previous attacks, police officers attributed the attack to members of the small extreme left group Shining Path.

The tower is installed at 4,500 meters above sea level. Repairing it will cost an estimated \$400,000.

Attacks with dynamite have been recorded in Ayacucho during the past 6 months against public buildings, police stations, offices and houses of political parties, without causing any casualties.

EXTREME LEFT GROUPS UNITE FOR TERRORIST CAMPAIGN

PA091225 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 30 Dec 80 p 12

[Text] The extremist "Shining Path" group has joined the Puka Llakta (Red Ground) sector to begin a vast extremist operation including bank robberies in the coming months.

It was learned in police circles that the two extremist groups have carried out dynamite attacks in preparation for the terrorist plan they intend to unleash.

The extremist leaders have said that the next operation will be to "expropriate" funds in bank branches to purchase weapons and to promote armed uprisings among peasants.

According to investigations, the "Sendristas" [Shining Path followers] have dynamited churches, offices and bridges in order to train their first "cadres."

The extremist plan includes the collection of funds by means of "expropriations" of bank funds in order to purchase weapons and to begin the armed struggle by guerrilla groups.

However, their extremist attitudes have not found much acceptance among peasant organizations or most leftist groups which call them "extreme-delirious."

Their center of operations is located in Ayacucho, especially at San Cristobal de Huamanga University, although they also have "cells" in Andahuaylas and Cajamarca.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS EGYPTIAN COUNTERPART

PY091511 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Soon after his arrival in Lima early this morning Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, stated that he had come to Peru to strengthen relations between the two countries.

Butrus Ghali arrived from Chile, which he visited as part of a tour he is making through Latin America.

Minister Ghali said that he was the bearer of a message from President as-Sadat to President Belaunde and pointed out his friendship with Foreign Minister Arias Stella.

Butrus Ghali was met at the airport by the Peruvian foreign minister, Egyptian Ambassador Wahir al-Minyawi and high-ranking officials of Torre Tagle Palace.

During a brief meeting with the media, Minister Arias Stella pointed out the coinciding points of view in the foreign policies of Egypt and Peru.

EGUSQUIZA BABILONIA NAMED CHIEF OF JOINT COMMAND

PA101847 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 3 Jan 81 p 4

[Text] Navy Commander in Chief Vice Adm Juan Egusquiza Babilonia has been appointed chief of the Armed Forces Joint Command. He assumed this new post the day before yesterday.

Egusquiza Babilonia replaces Gen Pedro Richter Prada, who has been retired after 35 years' service.

The Armed Forces Joint Command is made up of the commanders in chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force. The post of chief of the joint command is rotated among the three branches.

Egusquiza Babilonia, who was appointed per an armed forces decree according to supreme resolution No 0149-80 PCM-DA-1, had been minister of the navy until July 1980.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT INCREASES 7.4 PERCENT

PA092045 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2105 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Jan (EFE)--Mexico's gross national product increased 7.4 percent in 1980, but inflation climbed to 30 percent, the (privately owned) Bank of Commerce reported today.

The financial organization stressed that the national economy "seriously reflected the effects of the petroleum syndrome." In addition, it commented that the GNP did not reach the 8-percent growth achieved in 1979 and that it will barely reach 7 percent in 1981.

Meanwhile, Jose Andres de Oteyza, secretary of patrimony and industrial development, said that the GNP will increase 8 percent for the fourth consecutive year (1978, 79, 80 and 81).

The official steadfastly denied statements to the effect that public investments had dropped 50 percent last year, adding that it is necessary to wait for the statistics of the (Central) Bank of Mexico in order to find out about the behavior of the national economy.

But the Bank of Commerce assured that "our inflation is caused by two extremes: petroleum, which is the sector that is growing the most (by 17 percent); and agriculture (by zero growth)."

Generally speaking, the private bank reported, the national economy continued to grow in 1980, but did not reach the 8-percent rate it achieved in 1979. The bank's estimate was contrary to the opinion of the secretary of patrimony.

The group's growth will be less in 1981, the bank reported, and will only reach seven points.

Regarding the "petroleum syndrome," the Bank of Commerce pointed out that since this is the sector with the biggest growth, it gave the national economy some characteristics similar to those observed in countries that have substantially increased the exportation of hydrocarbons.

CANADIAN DISCUSSIONS ON DECREASING U.S. DEPENDENCE

PA100441 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Mexico and Canada are trying to decrease their dependence on U.S. capital, according to a declaration of the regular meeting of the Mexican-Canadian Commission taking place at the ministerial level in Mexico City.

The meeting is being held on the eve of the talks which are to take place between the President of Mexico and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau.

PSDP EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH SALVADORAN FDR

PA101444 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 6 Jan 81 pp 24, B-10

[Communique issued by the Panamanian Social Democratic Party]

[Text] The Panamanian Social Democratic Party [PSDP] expresses its support of the Democratic Revolutionary Government and greets the appointment of Companero Guillermo Manuel Ungo as president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR). Therefore, the PSDP explains its position regarding the current events in El Salvador.

The situation of El Salvador and its crisis is a situation which affects the under-developed countries of our continent.

Poverty and exploitation dramatically intensify the contradictions within our peoples who seek to channel their natural strength and break the already wornout systems which traditionally have been used as a tool of domination. The local oligarchies demand the support of imperialism and use the institutions to hold on to power.

The use of the armed forces as a repressive tool and guardian of an old order no longer guarantees that these wornout systems will remain in power.

The ideological development of our peoples is not only the result of the social and economic crisis which oppresses the masses but it also the result of the crisis of the dominant sectors which, clinging to power, have not been able to see the deterioration of their tools of domination and of important segments of their own sectors.

In this framework, it would be difficult to propose alternatives which do not at least imply a clear awareness of the deep ideological crisis which accompanies the economic crisis being experienced in this continent, particularly the countries in our area. The conscience of our exploited peoples unmistakably tells them who are their real enemies and exploiters. It is not enough that one be dressed in populist garb or mislead the people about reality.

Any alternative must start off on the basis of real and deep changes, of the recognition that poverty, exploitation and dependency must end. In this framework, everyone has a responsibility. One cannot halt the natural rebellion of the exploited by simply describing as subversion of the established order the search for economic and social changes through alternatives that will guarantee the eradication of the aforementioned situations. This is the reply that the popular, progressive and more aware sectors seek.

This is why we have vigorously condemned all those situations which, far from being a solution, have worsened the Salvadoran crisis. Abuses, brutal repression, assassination and genocidal crimes will not lead to solutions regardless of where they are coming from. We understand that reactionary violence is a reply to revolutionary violence, but we do not feel this is an adequate method for defining the interests which are in conflict.

We express our regrets over the victims who have fallen in this fratricidal struggle, and we recognize that most of them were conscientious and honestly inspired individuals. Many of them were victims of a few who are led by their own interests.

Our regrets and militant solidarity with those who have died due to their commitment to constantly struggle for social justice and its revolutionary consequences.

We greet the initiative promoted by the conscientious sectors of the Salvadoran people through the FDR, and we hope that its action will contribute to the solution of this lengthy crisis and prevent an even more sorrowful confrontation. The situation of El Salvador is also our situation; we will always be concerned about its struggles and their outcome.

We firmly support the installation of the Democratic Revolutionary Government within the perspective of real solutions. Since this is a concern which all democratic and conscientious individuals in our countries have, and regardless of our apprehensions and disagreements with the Panamanian Government, we demand that it recognize the Democratic Revolutionary Government and that it express its most energetic condemnation of the Salvadoran Government junta as well as break relations with it in view that it has plunged the fraternal people of El Salvador into chaos since it is unable to offer real and objective solutions.

We greet and express our solidarity with Companero Guillermo Manuel Ungo on his appointment as president of the FDR. We are aware that Companero Ungo and the goals of the FDR are a serious and responsible alternative that will end the Salvadoran crisis and prepare the conditions for a process of deep social and economic changes which the Salvadoran exploited classes and progressive sectors legitimately desire.

[Signed] National Executive Committee of the PSDP 6 Jan

REAGAN'S COMMITMENT IN EL SALVADOR VIEWED

PA101951 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 8 Jan 81 p 4-A

[Article by Luis Restrepo Rosas: "The First Crisis"]

[Text] The analysts of Latin American problems feel that El Salvador will constitute the first crisis of the U.S. Administration that is to take office on 20 January. According to those analysts, Americans among them, President-elect Ronald Reagan's administration has already made a commitment in the case of El Salvador.

According to those analyses, "Mr Reagan's foreign policy advisers during his presidential candidacy made forceful statements in connection with Central America and the Caribbean." Moreover, it is felt that in the last days of his presidential mandate, President Carter has toughened his country's stand on El Salvador in particular and Central America in general, extending this tough stance to the rest of the hemisphere, particularly the Caribbean. It is felt that this Carter policy leaves the new ruler very little margin for action and that he will find his hands tied to the present U.S. position. According to the analysts, this situation is evident not only in connection with Latin America, but in connection with Iran and the Soviet Union as well, since President Carter has extended the grain embargo against Russia for 1 more year and he has given Iran a deadline until 16 January, only 4 days before the end of his period in office.

Meanwhile, before meeting with Mexican President Lopez Portillo, Reagan told his country's newsmen that he will fully support the ruling junta, "exonerating it from all the crimes committed," adding that "there is no rightist government in El Salvador, since the criminals belong to the extreme right and the extreme left."

Reagan may use military force in El Salvador. If the past year's developments as regards the U.S. policy in El Salvador are analyzed, it will be seen that President Carter's administration has planned a military operation in that country. Several observers thought it possible to change the course of developments during the transition process. But Mr Reagan's statements in El Paso have closed the doors on that possibility, since he has committed his administration to the present Salvadoran Government junta. He has done it deliberately, in a show of force and intransigence, only a few minutes after meeting with the Mexican president, whose policy contrasts with that of the United States. For Mexico insists on a political solution and the recognition of the opposition forces as a deliberating element that must be a part of any negotiation aimed at achieving peace in El Salvador.

Over the past few months, President Carter has expanded his policy of increasing military commitments with the Salvadoran Government junta under the pretext of "defending U.S. interests in the area." If the new ruler wanted to change that policy, he would surely come up against the opposition of the sectors that planned it. With his statements in El Paso, however, the U.S. president-elect has indicated not only that he supports this policy, but also that he will continue it and will expand it. Under these circumstances, the possibility of a U.S. military intervention in El Salvador has been substantially increased.

It is a known fact that several U.S. Government agencies have already adopted preparatory measures to intervene militarily in El Salvador. Talks with the Southern Cone nations, which support the present Salvadoran Government, have been intensified. Cooperation and communication among the armed forces and paramilitary organizations of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras has been achieved. In the diplomatic arena, pressures are being exerted at the OAS, the United Nations and other organizations to prevent actions against the Salvadoran junta. Misinformation also has increased in order to discredit the Salvadoran opposition forces and destabilize the Nicaraguan Government. In other words, the Reagan administration is already preparing everything so as to order an armed intervention in El Salvador almost immediately.

REAGAN'S 'BILATERAL' APPROACH TO L.A. UNACCEPTABLE

PA091218 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 7 Jan 81 p 30

[Editorial: "The Shark and the Sardines"]

[Text] The diplomatic contact that U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan has had with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has included an effort by Reagan to persuade the Mexican president to become a containment element in Central America and to move away from Fidel Castro, a preliminary step toward an eventual isolation of the Cuban leader from Latin America.

It has been reported that one of the intentions of the conservative U.S. president-elect is to modify the negotiating procedures of the powerful nation so that it conducts negotiations not with blocs, but in a bilateral way. This pretense, obviously, is unacceptable. If the small countries accept such procedures, they would be naively inviting a fox into the henhouse.

It is obvious that Ronald Reagan is moved by imperious intentions, although the diplomacy being used is different from that of the big stick. The new president knows that the true negotiating power of the developing countries lies in their capacity to unite in support of common goals in areas such as the Union of Banana Exporting Countries, the group of Latin American and Caribbean sugar exporting countries, the OAS, SELA, and other organizations where the less developed countries are truly represented.

If Panama, during the negotiations for a new canal treaty, had candidly accepted the type of "bilateral" debate Reagan wants to impose during his administration, Panama would not have been able to secure a relatively just treaty. What is even worse, Panama would still be sunk in the political and economic uncertainty that resulted from the prolonged phase of negotiations.

We dare say that the efforts carried out by Reagan in Mexico to align the Mexican leadership within the framework of his foreign policy have been completely unproductive. The Mexican president has always proven that he is a man with a Latin Americanist disposition who zealously guards the people's right to self-determination and who firmly promotes the economic and political independence of our nations.

COMMUNIST PARTY URGES ANTI-IMPERIALIST ACTION

PA090419 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 7 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] The People's Party [PDP] Central Committee Political Bureau appealed yesterday for unity among the "Panamanian anti-imperialist forces" as well as to intellectual, political and military sectors to create a new rhythm in tune with the country's changes, in order to defeat the right and so that "imperialism, which fired its tanks on January 1964, will know that it cannot do so again with impunity."

In a message to the people on a new anniversary of the nationalist uprising on 9 January 1964, the Panamanian Communist Party states that that event, recalled today, "opened a new stage in the struggle for the total derogation" of the 1903 treaty "and the country's complete liberation."

"It was in compliance with this historic mandate that the present revolutionary process began negotiations to draft a new treaty," the PDP says. "As a result came the signing and approval of the Torrijos-Carter treaties according to which the year 2000 will mark the end of the period opened by the Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty. That year the canal will pass to Panamanian hands and the last Yankee soldier will have left our territory."

The PDP demands the continuation and expansion of the struggle against imperialism and warns that "history has taught us that the United States does not respect treaties unless compelled to by powerful forces."

The document says that this principle has been proved by the treaties' implementation legislation "which is opposed to the letter and spirit of the treaties." After warning that this situation occurred under the Carter regime, the PDP says that the situation will become more acute under the Reagan regime, "which represents the most reactionary, aggressive and discriminatory interests of Yankee monopolies and their prepotency which could lead the world to a world war."

FEP LASHES AT IMPERIALISM ON 9 JANUARY ANNIVERSARY

PA101725 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 9 Jan 81 pp 1-a, 8-a

[Communique released by the Federation of Panamanian Students]

[Text] This new anniversary of the patriotic feat of 9 January 1964 finds the country and the progressive and democratic forces with new and more complex tasks, on the path toward our national liberation. One of these tasks is the decolonization program established in the Torrijos-Carter treaties. Before these treaties were signed, the Federation of Panamanian Students (FEP) warned against the essentially tricky nature of imperialism. Shortly after, we saw these agreements distorted by a number of amendments unilaterally introduced by the U.S. Congress. As if this were not enough, the process of reversion of a number of installations has been turned into a hindrance for Panama, and the treaties are constantly violated.

By other means also, particularly through the International Monetary Fund, the United States imposes on us--always recalling the levels of our foreign debt--a socioeconomic policy aimed at unburdening on our people's backs the weight of our economic crisis. An intense campaign of cultural and ideological assimilation of U.S. values is developed through all the communications media, as has always been done. But now in violation of the neutrality treaty, the Yankee military bases in our country--the same ones from which soldiers came out to massacre our people 17 years ago--are being used to train, direct, finance and supply with sophisticated weapons the assassins of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic-military junta "presided" over by Sergeant Duarte.

Now we must add Mr Reagan's warring and fascist stands. Since the "human rights" demagoguery failed, they are now showing themselves with their true face: that of prepotent empire. There are those in our country, however who frenetically applaud that U.S. policy. This is not new in our history. Although they were always a minority, they have ranged from natives who yielded to the invading Spaniards to presidents who called for the U.S. troops so they would massacre us. But there were also Urraca, Bayano, Felipillo, Victoriano Lorenzo, William Preston Stoute and Ascanio Arosemena. There are also a people and a youth who profoundly love the land in which they were born and who will know how to fulfill the tasks necessitated by this phase in the struggle for our total national liberation.

This is why on this new 9 January anniversary, FEP reaffirms the central slogan that moves its militants: "Against imperialism and its internal allies the struggle will be continuous and prolonged." Because until the traitors in our land are defeated and the hesitant, cowardly and sanctimonious are neutralized, it will not be possible to undertake new offensives in accordance with the national liberation strategy. This calls for an organized, militant and united display of all patriotic, democratic and revolutionary forces in order to defeat, both inside and out of the Panamanian state, those counter-revolutionary forces which, while speaking of democracy for themselves, present our people with democracy marked by high cost of living, low wages, unemployment, exploitation and disorganized education without prospects for our youths.

This is why on this new anniversary of the patriotic feat of 9 January, FEP reaffirms its oath to our martyrs and our flag, that it will continue fighting alongside our people in order to achieve our definitive national liberation. Along this path neither Reagan nor anything or anybody will be able to stop it. They will find us on our feet or dead but never on our knees.

We urge all patriotic Panamanians to attend all the events programmed to commemorate combatively the heroic sacrifice of our martyrs, which will never be forgotten.

Long live the 9 January martyrs!

Out with the military Yankee bases!

Stop the genocide in El Salvador!

[Signed] FEP Federal Executive Council 9 Jan

JAPANESE TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PA110426 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Jose Montano interview with Rokusuke Tanaka, Japanese international trade and industry minister, upon his arrival at Panama City's Tocumen International Airport--recorded: Tanaka's answers in Japanese fading into Spanish translation]

[Text] [Question] As a Japanese, what do you think are the possibilities for an increase in the commercial relations between Japan and Panama?

[Answer] There is currently an imbalance in the trade between Panama and Japan, but we hope that this bilateral trade will increase in a balanced manner. Measures will be adopted to increase this trade. One of the suggestions is that Panama should send a trade delegation to Japan to study the Japanese market and learn which products could be exported to Japan. Another alternative would be that a Japanese trade delegation could visit Panama to investigate what products we can import from Panama. Despite the fact that my visit is brief, we can also describe it as an opportunity to exchange views on the commercial relations between Panama and Japan.

[Question] Are you bringing a specific message to Panamanian President Aristides Royo?

[Answer] I was minister of state and secretary of the first cabinet of the late Prime Minister Ohira. *President Royo visited Japan and held a very cordial and friendly meeting with the late prime minister.* The cabinet of Prime Minister Suzuki currently holds the same position that Prime Minister Ohira held. That is why I am bringing a message from Prime Minister Suzuki to President Royo on this visit.

[Question] Regarding the Middle East conflict, what is the condition of Japan's international trade, and what is your government's position?

[Answer] Japan is dependent on petroleum from Iran and Iraq. That conflict affects peace quite a lot, so Japan along with other countries hopes that the Iranian-Iraqi conflict will end soon.

[Question] What importance does your government give to Panama's efforts to build a sea level canal? This question comes shortly after the talks that the Panamanian Government held with the Japanese private sector.

[Answer] We are aware of this project and we also know that the Japanese private sector is showing great interest and that all possible efforts are being made to carry out this project. But this is a very big project, so Panama and Japan cannot undertake it alone. There must be international coordination and cooperation and, above all, international consultation. The participation of the United States in particular would be necessary. As a result of the forthcoming presidential inauguration of Mr Reagan, we are watching to see what policy or the viewpoint the next U.S. Administration will adopt with regard to the project.

[Montano] Shortly after the statements by the Japanese international trade and industry minister, Arturo Melo, the Panamanian commerce and industries minister, asked the official delegation to convey the following message to Mr Tanaka:

Japan is a big country with a population 50 times greater than ours and with tremendous economic power. It is a country with a mild climate, while we are a tropical country. However, there are very significant similarities between us. Japan has achieved great development through foreign trade; we in Panama hope to increase our trade. Our geographic position facilitates trade. That difference in climates can complement the economies. I think we have a great opportunity to establish cooperation and trade and to mutually help each other in our future growth. I wanted to express these views to the minister on the occasion of his visit.

COSTA RICAMORALES EHRLICH REPORTEDLY ON PRIVATE VISIT

PA111705 Paris AFP in Spanish 1637 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Excerpts] San Jose, 11 Jan (AFP)--Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the Salvadoran Government junta and agriculture minister, told AFP here today that the situation in El Salvador is completely under control.

He arrived in Costa Rica yesterday on a visit which he labeled as private. He belittled the attacks by the Salvadoran guerrillas.

He admitted, however, when discussing terrorist acts staged last night, that the leftist groups "undoubtedly are able to stage terrorist actions."

He also confirmed last night's reports by the Salvadoran Army that Lt Col Andino Vladimir Cruz and Francisco Mena Sandoval had rebelled. Ehrlich said, "The captain and Colonel Cruz burned several offices in the Santa Ana garrison and apparently garrison deputy commander." He said, however, that he could not confirm the killing.

According to reports received here, Lieutenant Colonel Cruz had been in Mexico for about a month, since Col Adolfo Majano was ousted by the government junta.

Ehrlich said that the officer had returned to El Salvador, while Captain Mena "left the garrison with some soldiers" after the burning.

EL SALVADORGOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON CURRENT SITUATIONSanta Ana Incident

PA112108 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 1915 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Communique issued by Salvadoran Government junta to the Salvadoran people; relayed by telephone and read by government spokesman at the presidential palace in San Salvador--recorded]

[Text] The government of the republic, loyal to its commitment to provide truthful information to the Salvadoran people, issues the following communique about the situation prevailing in the country:

1. El Salvador is carrying out its activities over the weekend as usual, and only a few acts of violence have taken place, such as the seizure of radion stations, the burning of paper gunpowder [polvora de papel], volleys of gunfire, all of which is the same as that observed in previous weeks.

2. As an exception, a regrettable case of treason to the fatherland has taken place at the garrison in Santa Ana on the part of two traitors, Lt Col Andino Vladimir Cruz and Capt Francisco Emilio Mena Sandoval who, in an act of sabotage which has no precedent in the army and in coordination with terrorists, set fire to the garrison's installations. The situation was efficiently controlled by the military elements.

The army guarantees to the people the complete control of the situation in Santa Ana and the tranquillity of the country in general. We Salvadorans are dutybound to remain calm and to keep clearly in mind that subversion has been defeated in our country because the people reject it completely.

Morales Ehrlich 'Mission'

PA120109 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 1915 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Communique issued by the Salvadoran presidential palace; read by spokesman--live or recorded]

[Text] Morales Ehrlich is out of the country on an official mission. The people are being informed of this so they can know what is really occurring and to deny lies spread abroad regarding Morales Ehrlich's trip as part of the misinformation campaign waged to discredit our country.

We therefore appeal to the people not to be deceived by unfounded lies which only try to bring uncertainty among us.

Nicaraguan 'Misinformation'

PA112044 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 1915 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Communique by Salvadoran Government junta; relayed by telephone and read by junta spokesman at the presidential palace in San Salvador--recorded]

[Text] To bring tranquillity to the country's citizens, we stress that the reports on the country's situation which are being disseminated by Nicaraguan stations are totally false. These stations are part of the misinformation campaign and lies whose political leadership [direction] is in Havana.

The Salvadoran Government reports to the world and strongly condemns these continued methods of intervening in our fatherland. The Salvadoran people have already expressed and continue to express their absolute repudiation of the terrorism and violence used by international subversion in our territory.

DUARTE, GUTIERREZ, GARCIA HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE

PA120216 Paris AFP in Spanish 0039 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Jan (AFP)--The Salvadoran Government stated today that it has the situation under control in the entire country, with the exception of the city of Hetapan, approximately 120 km northwest of the capital, in Santa Ana Department, on the border with Guatemala.

At a news conference held in the presidential palace with the participation of President Napoleon Duarte, Vice President Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Defense Minister Guillermo Garcia, it was noted that the most serious incidents took place in Santa Ana de Zacatecoluca, but at this point "the situation has been brought under control."

During the news conference, an appeal was made to the people to participate in a so-called peace offensive by being present at their jobs tomorrow, Monday.

Duarte used the telephone to allow Antonio Morales Ehrlich to answer from Costa Rica some questions about what the reaction has been abroad concerning the situation in El Salvador.

Morales said that he will return tomorrow to San Salvador and that before returning he will hold a news conference at noon in the Salvadoran Embassy in San Jose.

Abdul Gutierrez criticized what he called the intervention of Cuba and Nicaragua in the incidents that have taken place in El Salvador in the pst 24 hours. He said that he could not report on the number of casualties during the clashes. He admitted that in Santa Ana, the second military chief of the barracks and four soldiers died and three officers were wounded.

In Zacatecoluca, he said, an army officer was killed in an ambush and three policemen were killed in the Chalcoapa barracks.

Regarding the number of insurgent casualties, he said that there are 40 bodies in the Chalcoapa Park and that there are many bodies in Santa Ana but there are no exact figures.

Gutierrez noted that the army has reinforced its military barracks to face any new attack by those who have risen up in arms. The Salvadoran rulers presented video cassettes showing arms that according to Gutierrez were Cuban and Chinese. The arms belonged to insurgents, according to Gutierrez.

Gutierrez also noted that the actions in the city of Santa Ana were directed by Capt Francisco Mena Sandoval, who fled with 60 soldiers who, he said, "little by little have been joining the military ranks by placing themselves under the orders of the command, which has been reorganized in that city."

ARMY SPOKESMAN SAYS SITUATION 'UNDER CONTROL'

PA120007 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2235 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--A Salvadoran Army official spokesman denied this afternoon that the guerrillas have any control over several important cities in the country.

"We have had problems in some cities such as Chalatenango, Zacatecoluca and Santa Ana, but the situation is now under control," Col Marco Aurelio Gonzalez of the Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) told ACAN-EFE over the telephone.

Gonzalez said that in Chalatenango, 75 km north of this capital, the guerrillas "attacked the garrison and a town," but that the situation was brought under control this morning. "The guerrillas have taken the city's regional hospital. Our hands are tied here because we can do nothing because of the neutrality of the health center and we must adopt a passive attitude," Gonzalez said.

Gonzalez admitted that at 1630 (2130 GMT) "we still had not been able to take control of Metapan," 110 km northeast of San Salvador. This is the only place "we have not been able to control yet," Gonzalez said, and added that the guerrilla attacks had been neutralized in Santa Ana, 67 km east of San Salvador and Chalchuapa, 73 km to the east.

Gonzalez denied that an officer, "who allowed the guerrillas to enter the garrison," had fled with a company (160 soldiers). "The most he could influence were some 45 soldiers. Most of those who deserted with him have returned with their weapons," Gonzalez said.

Gonzalez also said that there had been problems in Zacatecoluca, 56 km southeast of this capital. "The army post, the national police and the national guard were attacked. We had to act vigorously to repel the attack," Gonzalez said.

He also said that the situation in Zacatecoluca was brought under control at "about 1030 or 1100 (1600 GMT) and there was no more fighting in that city."

Likewise, in Chalatenango and Zacatecoluca, "the guerrillas have seized the regional hospital," Gonzalez said. "We can do nothing there either. We are respecting their neutrality," he said.

Gonzalez denied reports about the fall of Perquin 190 km northeast of this capital. "We have just spoken to the local commander and the situation is under control," Gonzalez said.

He also said that Santa Ana Garrison Commander Baltasar Alonso Valdez, another officer and 4 soldiers had been killed and that at least 12 soldiers were wounded during the fighting.

Gonzalez blamed Capt Francisco Emilio Mena Sandoval, who according to him, had set the post on fire. For Valdez' death, the Army blames Mena Sandoval and Lt Col Andino Vladimir Cruz for the desertion of the soldiers, the entry of guerrillas into the post and the burning of the installations.

"We have not had problems in any other part of the country," Gonzalez added, denying reports on attacks on other garrisons and the guerrilla control of other cities.

RADIO LIBERATION AIRS GENERAL BATTLE ORDERS

General Order No 1

PA110529 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 0424 GMT 11 Jan 81

[General order No 1 of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN; read by Commander Salvador Cayetano Carpio--live or recorded]

[Text] The Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] of the FMLN, which has assumed the general command of all the revolutionary armed forces of the five organizations which make up the FMLN, addresses all the heroic people of El Salvador, workers and peasants, revolutionary men and women, democrats and patriots:

The time has come to begin the decisive military and insurrectional battles for the seizure of power by the people and for the establishment of the democratic revolutionary government.

Decades of suffering and more than 50 years of military dictatorship are about to be eradicated forever by the thrust of popular combat. At this historic moment, which is crucial to the destiny of the Salvadoran and Central American peoples, the DRU of the FMLN, which is the general command, calls on all the people, the workers, peasants, students, teachers, employees, democratic sectors, progressive soldiers and officers, religious sectors, everyone, men and women, the combatants of the regular and guerrilla revolutionary units, the militias of the revolution and the combative masses to immediately begin the military actions and the popular insurrection to achieve the triumph of the revolution.

We call on all the people to rise up as a single man, with all means of combat, under the orders of their immediate chiefs, in all war fronts and throughout the national territory to courageously fight until the definite defeat of the regime of oppression and genocide of the local oligarchy and imperialism. All to the battle!

We issue a call to all the progressive and patriotic soldiers and officers to join the ranks of the people. It is the time for them to identify themselves with their brother workers, to turn their weapons against the cruel and bloody chiefs of the high command and the commanders of the counterrevolutionary army.

The time for the revolution has arrived. The time for liberation has come. The definite victory is in the hands of this heroic and courageous people who for so many years have shed their blood to obtain the right to be free, to enjoy democracy, real independence, social progress, sovereignty and self-determination.

At this historic moment, when all the people are rising up to achieve their freedom, we can confirm with emotion that the Salvadoran people are not alone. All our Central American and Latin American brothers are with us. All the peoples of the world are with us. Onward heroic Salvadoran people! To total combat until final victory is achieved! To the shattering military battles! To the popular insurrections! To prepare the general strike! To victory! United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we shall win!

[Signed] The general command of the DRU of the FMLN. El Salvador, 10 January 1981.

General Order No 2

PA110509 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 0424 GMT 11 Jan 81

[General Order No 2 of the general command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN]

[Text] The general command of the FMLN orders the chiefs, guerrilla commanders, militia chiefs, the fighters, the popular committees, and the regular and irregular troops to fulfill the military plans that have been assigned. They are ordered to fulfill their missions on the assigned hours and dates and to take initiatives and never to stop until they have completed their missions.

The FMLN is prepared to win and fight with high morale. The FMLN has the people's support. All chiefs and fighters are ordered to be at their battle stations, in their trenches, with their weapons in hand. All commands, squads, platoons and companies are ordered to fulfill and enforce their order number two of general military and insurrection offensive. All the people for the insurrection! United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we shall win!

[Signed] Commander Salvador Cayetano Carpio, Commander Shafick Handal; Commander Roberto Rojas, Commander Joaquin Villalobos, Commander Hernan Cienfuegos. Saturday 10 January 1981 at 1730, El Salvador, Central America.

FMLN COMMAND SOURCES DESCRIBE GENERAL OFFENSIVE

PA111918 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Our newsmen have managed to establish telephone contact with a spokesman for the general command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], who reported on developments in El Salvador. This is what he said:

[Begin recording] In first place, we inform you of the following political and military advances of our struggle:

At approximately 0100, the town of Perquin, in the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front, not only surrendered but its soldiers, totalling approximately 150 troops specialized in counterinsurgency, fled in great disorder leaving their weapons behind. This allowed us to rally our forces and at that hour we were exerting military pressure on the town of San Francisco Gotera, capital of Morazan Department.

Still talking about the eastern front, heavy fighting has taken place in the area of Usulután, San Agustín. There is also pressure on the garrisons in this area.

Regarding our paracentral front, we can report the seizure of the town of Victoria and Sensuntepeque. We have also laid siege to the garrisons in Sensuntepeque.

On the central front, the attack against the air force ended with an attack against the garrison itself and its surrender.

On the western front, the insurrection at the garrison in Santa Ana, which is the Salvadoran Army's second most important garrison, was led by Captain Mena Sandoval and the troops also participated, setting fire to the warehouses. With regard to this garrison, we are waiting for last minute reports on the exact situation because the enemy has been trying to make believe that it is in control of the situation.

Nevertheless, we had not planned to defend this territory in Santa Ana. This was not included in our plans. However, the population of Santa Ana has collaborated tremendously with the insurrection, taking to the streets to support the revolutionary struggle.

On the political side, we can report the formation of the joint political-diplomatic commission of the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR.

This joint political-diplomatic commission is made up of the following companeros: Fabio Castillo, Ana Guadalupe Martinez, Jose Napoleon Rodriguez Ruiz, Ruben Zamora, Salvador Samayoa, Mario Aguinada and Guillermo Ungo. These companeros will issue a report and make statements to the press during a news conference which we hope to [word indistinct] shortly in Mexico City. We would ask you to keep on the alert because we will be giving very important information then.

We also want it to be very clear that the FMLN and the FDR reiterate their readiness to talk with the U.S. Government, under the condition, however, that it stop all economic, political, military and diplomatic assistance to the genocidal junta. We think that the advances of the Salvadoran revolutionary movement and the total collapse of the genocidal junta as well as the entire imperialist-oligarchic plan that was supposed to be imposed on 9 January last year has virtually reached their peak.

This is the information I had for you. In addition, I wanted to tell you that in approximately 1 hour the general command of the FMLN will be issuing its war report No 1 on the general offensive. Therefore, I ask the listeners of Radio Noticias del Continente to keep on the alert for this information, which is so momentous.

Do you have any question, companero?

[Question] We would like to know if you have any information about the number of casualties of both the FMLN and junta's army?

[Answer] We are receiving reports from our combatants at this moment and drawing up a count. As I say, we expect to give a detailed account of the number of casualties in the war report. We can indeed say that the number of casualties of our forces is minimal, if not zero. In other words, our advance has been overwhelming, virtually unstoppable, and we have shattered the morale the enemy forces and scattered them. We are virtually marching forward at a much faster pace than we had imagined.

[Question] What has the reaction of the army's forces been? Are they on the streets and in the countryside or have they retreated to the garrisons they have in El Salvador?

[Answer] The situation differs widely throughout the country. However, we can say that in general the morale of the bourgeois army is down to the floor. This is not only the result of the overwhelming advance of our forces but of the work we revolutionaries have carried out inside the garrisons. An example is Perquin, where the 150-man garrison fled in terror in face of our attack. [end recording]

Cienfuegos Report

PA112151 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Excerpts] A few minutes before the report announcing the beginning of the general offensive in El Salvador, our radio station was able to establish telephone contact with the general headquarters of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]. We interviewed Commander Ferman Cienfuegos, member of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate of the FMLN. When asked about the general offensive, he said:

[Begin recording] At this moment, our general headquarters is somewhere in El Salvador. We are receiving all reports. So far, we know that the uprising and the insurrection are taking place in the towns of Mejicanos, Soyapango, Ayutuxtepeque, Villa Delgado, Cuscatancingo, San Antonio Abad, San Ramon, Apopa, San Marcos, Santo Tomas, Santiago Texacuangos, all of which are around the capital.

Approximately five neighborhoods of the city of Santa Ana have also joined the insurrection. There is fighting on all the roads of the country, in San Julian, Sonsonate, in the east, in the northern region of Morazan, in Chalatenango, Cuscatlan, Cabanas, La Paz, San Vicente, La Libertad. In other words the offensive is becoming general throughout the cities and rural areas. [end recording]

FDR REVEALS SEVEN-POINT PLATFORM FOR FUTURE

PA112350 Paris AFP in Spanish 2217 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] San Jose, 11 Jan (AFP)--The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], opposed to the Salvadoran junta, revealed today a seven-point political platform which summarizes "the outlines to be followed by the future Salvadoran government."

In a communique released here by the INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY [AIP], linked to Salvadoran opposition sectors, the FDR says that "the FDR government will be installed very soon."

One of the first points is "national independence" which will give "absolute priority to the national people's interests above those of the transnationals," as well as to "profound reforms" that "will guarantee a judicial system and political equality in economic and social matters."

Some of the other seven points deal with "international nonalignment," and "democratic participation" in the government of "all honest peoples, democratic and revolutionary sectors that have cooperated in the overthrow of the present regime." It also emphasizes the creation of a "new army," the "support for private businesses" and the guarantee of "religious freedom."

Meanwhile, today, in San Salvador, Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia, expressed his "satisfaction" with the manner in which the armed forces have reacted to "the desperate provocations of the left."

Although there are still some "small incidents" in Metapan (some 120 km northeast of the capital), Garcia said, in the rest of the country the situation is of "relative calm."

The minister admitted that there had been some "serious incidents" in some sectors, but added that "in the rest of the country, that is, 70 percent of it, the situation is calm."

Meanwhile, Garcia continued, the government has left it up to each of the commanders of the 14 departmental capitals "to take the respective measures to guarantee law and order."

Meanwhile, the executive called the press today for a demonstration of "Soviet intervention in the Salvadoran conflict." "Soviet, U.S. and Chinese" built equipment was shown to the press and it was explained that "it had been captured from the guerrillas during an operation near Quetzaltepeque," some 28 km north of this city.

FDR CALLS DUARTE'S GOVERNMENT 'MERRY-GO-ROUND'

PA100352 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0211 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] has blamed the Salvadoran Army in advance for the actions which might take place within the next few hours and it criticized the recent cabinet changes made by President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

In a communique delivered today to the ACAN-EFE office in San Salvador, the FDR called the transfers and changes in the government team a "merry-go-round."

The communique adds that "these measures do not change the repressive nature of this government at all and, quite to the contrary, show that Jose Napoleon Duarte's collaborators are mediocre."

The statement by the FDR blaming the armed forces in advance for the actions which are likely to take place within the next few hours is directly related with an announcement made by the Armed Forces of National Resistance, the armed branch of the leftists, to the effect that the Salvadoran guerrillas will launch "a general offensive" this month.

FDR PRESIDENT UNGO SENDS OPEN LETTER TO DUARTE

PA111329 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Vol 3 No 6 p 11

[Letter by the new president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo, to the president of the government revolutionary junta, Jose Napoleon Duarte—no date given]

[Excerpt] Now, you speak of national conciliation, of fraternity and understanding. The people and their political, labor, cultural and other organizations, continue enduring persecutions, torture, political murders, exile and so forth. Of what "past" then do you speak? To what "revolutionary process" do you refer? To what peaceful revolution do you refer? What democratic participation have you started? What new social order, what authority or social discipline different from that which the nation has endured for so long do you offer the people?

Do you really believe you are carrying out a peaceful revolution? What are you changing? The reforms repeatedly mentioned in your speeches only serve to export a false image. The agrarian reform, conceived by Mr Prostermann (who sought so much to isolate the Vietnamese revolutionaries through the "strategic villages" within an agrarian reform plan) has failed totally. This has been admitted by AID experts who confirmed that the resources assigned to the agrarian reform have been used for repressive actions against the people, that such a reform has no popular support and is bureaucratically repressive to the extent that it requires 17 army troops for each agricultural expert to carry out any rural campaign or activity. The beneficiaries of such a reform, the peasants, are persecuted everywhere in the country and fill the Salvadoran refuges attended by the church, the International Red Cross and other national humanitarian organizations. There are thousands of peasants who have sought refuge in Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, and even the United States. Why then, Napoleon, have they not sought the agrarian reform centers of the country?

On the other hand, Napoleon, at international level, the total technical and financial failure of the noted Foreign Trade Ministry and of the National Coffee Institute is an open secret. How can you make a revolution with "revolutionary organizations" who suffer a congenital deficit which is growing geometrically? How is a revolution made with a national financial network that cannot break the structures that have favored and continue to favor the dominant minorities? Will you be able to make a "peaceful revolution" merely with the limited U.S. credits, which lean more and more to satisfy the needs of the Defense Ministry?

The worst of it all, Napoleon, is that in a single year this false reform has claimed over 12,000 lives for political causes. Remember, Napoleon, that Monsignor Romero used to say that no reform is worth anything if bathed in blood, and those you are defending are drowned in the noble blood of the Salvadoran people. Is this a peaceful process, without bloodshed or violence? No, Napoleon, this is neither revolution or peaceful. Your "peaceful revolution," your pacification process is synonymous to extermination. It has exceeded by several thousands the number of deaths caused by the governments of the old National Conciliation Party, PCN, through 18 years. The dead on this year of pseudo-reforms constitute over one third of the casualties in the massacre of General Martinez in 1922.

To complete the above picture, the political reforms you have promoted cannot solve the problems of the regime. The lack of legitimacy of the present government, the repulsion to the so-called reforms, the increased terror on the part of the military and paramilitary corps, evidence the deep crisis of power that goes beyond the fact that one or another member of the junta be or not the commander of the armed forces, or that you, Napoleon, may have "executive powers of a constitutional president." The problem is not one of changes of government equipment or of definition of authorities. The problem, Napoleon, is that the people no longer support the present government form, which is no different from the previous ones, and that the system of power which you now head is exhausted. The people seek formulas to exercise their own power to build a new society, to conform to the popular needs and interests. The problem is that your intended reforms only have the shameful support of the State Department, of the Venezuelan Christian Democrats, of a limited sector of the Costa Rican Government and of a scorned group of rightist officers. You do not have the people, Napoleon, and you need the people.

FARN REPORTS MAJANO HAS CALLED FOR ARMY REBELLION

PA090324 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 7 Jan 81 p 5

[Text] The Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) released a communique stating that "an important part of the army, led by Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, has called for rebellion in the garrisons" against the current junta. It adds that many soldiers and noncommissioned officers, properly guided by the revolutionary forces, are preparing to join the unstoppable revolutionary advance.

However, it must be recalled that Majano, who was ousted from the ruling junta in mid-December after a pact was signed between the Christian Democratic Party and the top military brass whereby Jose Napoleon Duarte was appointed chairman of the junta and Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez was appointed deputy chairman and commander of the armed forces, told several international correspondents during an interview held on 24 December "he has not joined the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front or any other political front or organization."

That was the first press interview granted by Majano since he disappeared on 15 December after holding a news conference in his home during which he called on the people "to unite and fight the impostor government."

The FARN communique adds that "in the next few days we will show the real power we have" in an area next to San Agustin, eastern Usulután Department.

On 19 December the army reported that its forces were able to tear down two FARN guerrilla camps in the area, killing 35 guerrillas during a clash. "Only two soldiers were wounded in the clash," the area of commander, Lt Col Elmer Gonzalez Arauz, said.

However, the FARN communique says that we sustained only one casualty while the enemy sustained dozens of casualties during that confrontation. In view of the smashing defeat, the enemy claimed it had won the battle as sheer propaganda. The FARN has promised "to give evidence of the technical-military advance we have made by 20 January at the latest."

Meanwhile, the FARN guerrillas "hail the heroism of the stevedores of the west coast of the United States who, through their boycott of the military deliveries to this murderous regime, have shown that the suspension of aid to the terrorist junta by the Carter administration is sheer demagoguery."

FMLN NOTES FACTORS PREVENTING U.S. INVASION

PA091722 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Editorial]

[Text] U.S. intervention in Salvadoran political affairs goes back many years, but at present, when the people are struggling in unison to take power, that intervention has been increased enormously. Hundreds of tons of war materiel and dozens of military advisers have come to our country. But despite all this, day after day the revolutionary armed forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, deal heavy blows to the army of the military-Christian Democratic dictatorship.

It is very difficult for the imperialists to accept a takeover of power by the popular forc-s. That is why they are making and will continue to make every possible effort to prevent the triumph of those forces, or to undermine that triumph as much as possible.

We are perfectly aware that the Yankees have all the military power to intervene massively in El Salvador. We know that from the military viewpoint, they have made every preparation for this, but we are also absolutely convinced that there are international situations which prevent them from hastily deciding to intervene.

Apart from the international considerations, another fundamental factor exists: The Salvadoran people have achieved high levels of revolutionary conscience and organization which place them in an excellent condition to face up to any invader, especially the Yankees.

The Pentagon leaders have undoubtedly analyzed the bitter experiences of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people and they must know that, within the framework of our own conditions, there exist an entire people who are organized and prepared to resist until they expel the last invader from Salvadoran territory. In view of how difficult it is for the imperialists to decide to intervene massively with their Marines, they have placed other variations of this in effect, such as the utilization of the Honduran and Guatemalan armies. In the past several months, they have taken the necessary measures in preparation for this.

Another variation is that of infiltrating mercenaries, as occurred recently with the invasion of Salvadoran territory by 500 former Somozist guardsmen. They are camped in Chalatenango Department, in the northern part of the country.

If one has a good idea of how the imperialists operate, it is logical to state that they also have other interventionist plans. However, regardless of which plan is implemented, it will shatter in the face of the bravery, organization and firmness of the entire people and their revolutionary armed forces of the FMLN.

With Reagan's ascent to power, the reactionary forces expect the cowboy president to give them full support for intervention. But given the degree of development of the Salvadoran people's struggle and the correlation of progressive forces at the international level, Reagan and his people will not be able to carry out all that they have said in the past and continue to say.

Let us remember that the essence of imperialism has never changed. It has always and will always be humanity's basic enemy. What has changed, in line with the circumstances, are the methods that are used. Therefore, one should not expect fundamental changes between Carter's imperialist policy and that of Reagan.

We Salvadoran revolutionaries do not rule out the possibility of a large-scale direct intervention by the Yankees, because this would also be related to interventionist plans for heroic Nicaragua. But we consider this to be a desperate measure that would place the Yankees in a very difficult situation, both domestically and in the international sphere.

HONDURAS, GUATEMALAN ARMIES ALLEGEDLY TO INTERVENE

Operation Against Refugees

PA091713 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Reliable sources indicate that the Honduran Army is preparing to launch a criminal coming operation within a short time in the Salvadoran border area. The area in which the puppet Honduran Army plans to carry out this genocidal action is in the Departments of La Paz, Gracias, Lempira and Intibuca in the region known as Blosores, between Honduras and El Salvador. The operation is reportedly to be led by Col Danilo Ferrera Suazo.

The genocidal operation which the Honduran Army is planning, in compliance with orders from the Yankee embassy, is designed to expel the thousands of our Salvadorans who, fleeing from persecution, are living in difficult conditions in refugee camps. The evil operation is designed to force the thousands of Salvadoran refugees to return to Salvadoran territory, where the repressive forces are preparing for a new massacre.

In reporting this, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front wishes to make it very clear and obvious that there is a close complicity between the Honduran and Salvadoran Armies which, following the orders of their master, Yankee imperialism, are preparing for new massacres of the Central American people.

Guatemalan Army Plans

PA100354 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2225 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Managua, 9 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--El Salvador's Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) told ACAN-EFE today that "a fascist sector of the Guatemalan Army is ready to intervene in El Salvador."

Santiago Ruiz, FDR spokesman in Nicaragua, stated that a Guatemalan military group "has always been waiting for some chance to intervene."

Ruiz asserted that the "Guatemalan fascist military" are "united" around Mario Sandoval Alarcon and that the group includes the president himself, General Lucas Garcia.

The FDR spokesman said this when he was asked for his opinion on the neutrality that the Governments of Honduras and Guatemala have proclaimed concerning the domestic situation in El Salvador.

"That is just a formality, because in the case of a sector of the Guatemalan Army, we know that they are ready to intervene in El Salvador," Ruiz responded.

Then, asked if the "final offensive" will begin in El Salvador before Ronald Reagan moves into the White House as the new president of the United States, Ruiz said: "The revolutionary forces are now trying to reach a level where they can withstand any imperialist attack or any intervention, whether gradual or sudden."

He added that it is also trying to muster such a force that it can resist any support that imperialism might give the Christian Democratic junta during the struggle.

"The Salvadoran Army can mobilize about 40,000 men, including mercenaries, while the revolutionary forces' contingents are more limited, but they have the support of all the people when it comes to the revolution," Ruiz noted.

GROUPS REPORTEDLY EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH STRUGGLE

Soviet Solidarity

PA090116 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Vol 3 No 2 p 11

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Jan--The Salvadoran people are receiving many expressions of solidarity at this time when the government junta, while proclaiming peace in its speeches, attacks the defenseless population, implementing its genocidal "pacification plan." This is done with the aid of U.S. imperialism. The junta is intensifying its repression to annihilate the unarmed population.

This was said by the People's Revolutionary Block, referring to the political situation existing in the country. It says that the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace has emphatically condemned the repression of the Salvadoran people. Yankee imperialism has verbally "condemned genocide, while organizing forces to invade El Salvador."

Within this context, they describe the plan known as "Sandwich" which is supposed to save the Salvadoran regime from total bankruptcy. The Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace demands that Yankee imperialism end its intervention in the Salvadoran people's domestic affairs. At the same time, it expresses its unconditional solidarity with the just struggle of the "noble and heroic people of Farabundo Marti."

The also refer to the UN condemnation of the Salvadoran regime because of its human rights violations. In this country, it adds, over 9,000 defenseless patriots have fallen victim to the repression of a regime which promotes an "extermination plan against the Salvadoran population. The Salvadoran regime, it explains, maintains terrorist gangs such as the Death Squad, the White Warriors Union, the Organization for Liberation from Communism and others which are, in fact, nothing but the same repressive corps dressed in civilian garb, and even at times uniformed, which operate throughout the country."

Radio Liberation Report

PA100005 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 9 Jan 81

[From "Solidarity Section"]

[Text] We are informing our people that the liberation struggle underway in our country has the support and solidarity of millions of men and women throughout the world. The many tokens of support our just cause has received should encourage us in our daily fighting, with the knowledge that the peoples of the world are on our side. In this respect, the Panamanian Social Democratic Party asked the Panamanian administration of Aristides Royo to break relations with the bloodthirsty Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta and it has requested recognition of the Revolutionary Democratic Front as the legitimate representative of the Salvadoran people.

The Coordinating Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People in neighboring Honduras has charged that the government and army of Honduras are cooperating with the repressive plans that the military-Christian Democratic junta, together with its criminal bands, is carrying out against our people. A communique by the brothers from the homeland of Morazan says that in the bordering departments of La Paz, Intibuca and Lempira there are more than 3,000 soldiers and 30 U.S. advisers, trained in counterinsurgency plans and military logistics, who are coordinating their operations with the criminals who are committing cruel genocide against the Salvadoran people in our country. This does not mean that we should become alarmed. We Salvadorans are fully aware that an objective of the so-called general peace treaty, recently signed by the dictatorial governments of Honduras and El Salvador, is to organize repressive plans against fraternal peoples.

LEFTIST LEADERS DISCUSS STRUGGLE AGAINST REGIME

FMLN Leaders

LD091451 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Jan 81 p 7

[Our correspondent Francis Pisani report: "'We Have Political Control of Several Zones of the Country,' the Leaders of the Farabundo Marti Front Assert"]

[Text] Mexico--"By sitting on the lid of the cooking pot, the tyranny is making the contents even more explosive. The Salvadoran people are resorting to violence because they have no other way of defending their rights," we were told by Mr Salvador Cayetano Carpio, one of the five members of the executive leadership of El Salvador's Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN). "The radical side of our course has historical roots, of which the best known is the 1932 killing of 30,000 peasants by the army, which has scarcely left power since then. It is also explained by the huge percentage of unemployment, by the very significant proportion of wage-earners among the active population and by 30 years of a military tyranny which has always defended the bosses."

Better known in his country by his pseudonym "Marcial," Mr Carpio, after having been secretary general of the Salvadoran Communist Party, founded one of the organizations for the armed struggle which now make up the FMLN.

"The Farabundo Marti Front unites all the leftwing military-political organizations," he said, "and the democratic Revolutionary Democratic Front has for its part drawn up a political draft which the FMLN supports."

The FMLN has just published a six-point program and a working commission is preparing the formation of a democratic revolutionary government.

According to Mr Carpio, the democratic revolutionary government will "guarantee sovereignty and national independence;" it will "ensure a just distribution of wealth and health, as well as the effective exercise of democratic rights by the majority;" it "will implement an international policy of peace and nonalignment;" it "will guarantee the democratic representation of all people's democratic and revolutionary sectors which participated actively in the overthrow of the military dictatorship;" and it will "support all private businessmen who cooperate in the country's economic development and the implementation of this program."

The fifth point in the program, noteworthy since the expulsion of Colonel Majano from the junta, stipulates that "the democratic revolutionary government will create a new type of army made up of the people's revolutionary army and those groups of sound, patriotic individuals which exist among the officers and men of the present army."

"Those who leave the army now are invited to discuss the formation of the new government," Commander Balthazar, a member of the FMLN leadership, declared for his part. "Those who join the front will be invited to take part in its formation and their ranks will be respected."

Cities and Countryside

According to the FMLN leaders, the current stage is a "stage of preparation for the final offensive." "It is a question of stepping up limited armed actions all over the country, but also against important military targets. We can already state that we have political control of certain zones of the country inasmuch as the vast majority of the population there belong to our mass organizations, but we cannot yet claim the existence of liberated zones properly speaking," Commander Cienfuegos, also a member of the FMLN executive leadership, added.

According to him the revolutionary army numbers 5,000 men and has 30,000 reserves still engaged in political tasks who will progressively join in the fighting. Members of militias and self-defense groups, whose numbers are hard to assess exactly, are numbered in tens of thousands in the country as a whole. The quality and firepower of their arms seem to have improved. The revolutionaries are now using 80 and 105 mm guns and mortars.

Since the unification of the five organizations within the FMLN, the guerrillas have a sole command. The country is divided into four "fronts," each with a joint staff.

The revolutionaries risk running into difficulties resulting from their troops' lack of experience in large-scale offensives. One might also wonder about the support, during combat, of sectors of the population not belonging to the mass revolutionary organizations. However, Commander Cienfuegos believes that the FMLN's fighters have already acquired substantial experience of war in the course of multiple actions. "We have not yet utilized our full potential," he asserted. "New experience is necessary. As for the population's support, it must be recalled that whereas since August they have been refusing to take to the streets for peaceful demonstrations, they have been asking increasingly insistently for weapons. In the countryside they are confident. In the big cities, where they are subjected to the dictatorship's propaganda, we must face up to a degree of incredulity as to our ability to win."

"The election of Mr Ronald Reagan does not determine our decisions," Commander Cienfuegos asserted, "but on coming to power on 20 January he will find the Salvadoran people on the offensive."

Shafick Jorge Handal

PALL1605 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 0424 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Message by Shafick Jorge Handal, leader of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation (FMLN)--live or recorded]

[Text] Salvadoran people, companeros fighters and officers of the revolutionary armed forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, militants of people's organizations, democrats and patriots of all religious creeds, civilians and militarymen:

This is the most important time in the history of our dear fatherland since the proclamation of its independence from Spain. This is the time for the start of the final offensive to end 50 years of bloody rightwing military dictatorship and a century of domination by the merciless and insatiable oligarchy.

The definitive victory of the revolution is within reach of the Salvadoran people. The revolution will bring the peace we long for, freedom, justice and true independence. The eyes of the people of the world are upon us, ready to redouble their support for our struggle of this crucial hour. The sister peoples of Central America will rise next to us to face any foreign aggressor. We have the support of most governments in the world, which condemned the military-Christian Democratic junta a few days ago at the United Nations.

All countries in Latin America which maintain democratic and independent positions and which respect their own dignity and prestige have made statements defending the Salvadoran people's right to determine its own fate and oppose any foreign intervention.

The murderous fascist military-Christian Democratic junta is internationally isolated, repudiated in our country, corroded by its own conflicts and corrupted by crime. However, it will not fall by itself. We must topple it.

Let us go forward without doubt or hesitation. This is the time for final action by the Salvadoran people for their liberation. Let us end this brutal massacre. Let us throw the fascist dictatorship into history's trash bin.

The main weapon of the Salvadoran people is their heroism, their boundless combativeness, their unshakeable will to (?defeat) the murderers. Any sacrifice to achieve liberation is small; much more painful is the sacrifice of thousands of lives of the best children of this people in the unending massacre the fascist assassins are committing. Let us go forward united, to fight until final victory.

Revolution or death. We will overcome.

FMLN's Roberto Roca

PA111718 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 0424 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Message by Commander Roberto Roca, leader of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]--live or recorded]

[Text] Salvadoran people, fraternal fighters and militiamen, fraternal workers and peasants:

The general command, at this crucial hour of liberation, has asked the heroic Salvadoran popular masses to resolutely launch themselves into insurrectional actions. Today, the revolutionary combativeness of the masses, shown a thousand times both in the countryside and the cities, must reach its maximum expression, utmost heroism and utmost resoluteness during the insurrection.

During insurrectional actions, each Salvadoran must give free rein to his rebelliousness and must use the most varied ways and methods to show the military enemy and the puppet Christian Democracy that we are determined to score a victory and that we will overcome. In a thousand ways and patterns, and with a thousand resources, barricades and trenches must be built; streets must be blocked; the largest variety of offensive and defensive weapons must be manufactured.

During the rebellion against the present established order, institutionalized criminality, exploitation and oppression, the masses will give proof of their historic initiative. They must seize all districts of cities, towns and cantons and form the local power organs to strengthen the military power organs to be established by the heroic combatants of the people's army led by the FMLN.

The insurrection must accompany and reinforce the military offensive. The working masses and other workers must be prepared to unleash the general strike at any time. They must launch themselves into this heroic battle with the utmost determination. When the call is issued, all work must stop in all working places--factories, farms, ranches, stores, public offices and other production and working centers. The general insurrection, strengthened by the general strike during the course of the military offensive of the FMLN's army, must reach its most heroic and definitive expression. [words indistinct] the Salvadoran popular (?forces) will defeat their genocidal murderers.

Long live revolutionary unity. United we will crush the enemy. United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death. We will overcome.

FDR's Fabio Castillo

PA112137 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 1900 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Interview with Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] leader Fabio Castillo by unidentified station announcer; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] What actions will the FDR and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] take in the international field?

[Answer] We have already announced the creation of an FMLN-FDR political/diplomatic committee to carry out the diplomatic tasks of the Salvadoran people's army abroad, especially in the American continent, but also in other countries in Europe, Africa and Asia. Therefore we are immediately launching a diplomatic offensive to show that the FDR is the only possible alternative for power, government and peace in El Salvador.

Naturally this diplomatic offensive has as its objective to prevent intervention by other countries, such as the ones carried out by the Honduran Army, the Guatemalan Army and, naturally, the U.S. Government, which must now understand that it cannot continue giving military aid to a sector and interfering in a matter which involves the Salvadorans alone.

The FDR-FMLN political/diplomatic committee also has the important task of mobilizing the forces of international opinion against any attempt to land foreign troops in Salvadoran territory. This would be a sinister matter for all involved. I want to call the attention of the entire international community to the dangers of such a step--dangers not only for the Salvadoran people but also for the Central American people and the people whose government embarks on this intervention. The political and military objective of pacifying the region and establishing a government after the landing could not be achieved in Central America and, on the contrary, the conflict would be lengthy and would expand geographically. Also a victory of the peoples movement would restore peace in El Salvador.

[Question] Some days ago Guillermo Ungo spoke on Radio Liberation of the possibility of installing a democratic revolutionary government, if need be in arms. Do you and the FDR think that the conditions are right for the establishment of such a government in your country?

[Answer] The conditions are progressively improving. Therefore the establishment of such a government could be made when these conditions are considered adequate and satisfactory for the creation of this government in arms, part of which would be outside the country.

[Question] Do you think that there are democratic governments in Latin America and other continents which would be ready to recognize a revolutionary government in El Salvador?

[Answer] There are several countries on various continents willing to recognize a democratic revolutionary government in El Salvador, and there are also naturally several countries on this continent ready to oppose foreign intervention on Salvadoran territory.

[Question] In conclusion, Fabio Castillo, is there anything else you would like to say through Radio Continente?

[Answer] I would like to make an appeal to peoples and governments to understand the legitimacy of the struggle of the Salvadoran people and the courage of a people which has made up its mind to attain its liberation and the right it has to ask support from governments and peoples. To ask governments, not only in the Central American region but also neighboring regions, to change their attitude if they have been supporting the junta which has been committing such genocide of the Salvadoran people in recent months.

I believe that the Central American governments which believe themselves to be democratic should think about this and change their attitude. Peoples must demand from their governments a correct attitude of nonintervention and naturally of support for the Salvadoran people's movement.

GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL WORKERS TO JOIN INSURRECTION

PA111744 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Spokesmen of the National Government Workers Association, of the Single Federation of Government and Municipal Workers, have said that these labor sectors are ready to join the general strike and the peoples insurrection to overthrow the military-Christian Democratic junta.

We are aware of our condition as workers and this unites us to the rest of the labor movement in the country. We are ready to heed the call of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

Busowners To Join Strike

PA112123 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] According to statements by companeros, the leaders of the Salvadoran Busowners Association [AEAS] will support the general strike to overthrow the tottering military-Christian Democratic dictatorship. We will always be on the side of the people, a transporter companero said.

Some days ago, the junta threatened this sector by saying it would cancel their operating permits if they opposed the regime. Nevertheless, the companeros are showing their high patriotic spirit and their confidence in the appeal made by the Revolutionary Democratic Front.

CHURCH OFFERS TO MEDIATE WITH LEFTIST GUERRILLAS

PA111834 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1802 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Catholic Church offered today to mediate between the army and the leftist guerrillas which have been in a state of declared war since yesterday.

The offer was made by Mgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, Salvadoran apostolic administrator, during his Sunday homily.

The prelate said that "no one can rule this country in the future if the leftist forces are ignored."

The mass was attended by some 300 persons who were congratulated by the prelate: "You are brave, in spite of bombs, gunfire and rebellion."

"We want to make a special appeal to the leftist forces and the military to seek a political solution to the conflict. The almost chaotic situation in which we live does not have a military solution," he said.

"It is not by killing our brother, or over heaps of bodies that we want to establish a peace. The church wants to offer its services as mediator so we can speak about peace with justice," he added.

Monsignor Rivera y Damas said that "the threat of psychological warfare has grown to aid in the seizing of power, but it must be halted as soon as possible because it prevents the peace needed at these moments."

"However, psychological warfare will not cease until all political options have been applied," he asserted.

GOVERNMENT PROMULGATES LAW TO STABILIZE ECONOMY

PA090143 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 8 Jan 81

["Temporary economic stabilization law" promulgated by the Salvadoran Government junta on 8 January 1981 in decree No 544]

[Summary] "Article 1. The purpose of the present law is to establish the measures necessary to prevent, as much as possible, increases in the prices of certain goods and services needed to satisfy the people's basic needs and other measures to halt the spiraling inflation with which the country is affected and establish the corresponding sanctions for persons who violate the regulations contained in this decree.

"Article 2. Prices to consumers of the following food articles: rice, beans, sugar, corn and cornmeal should not exceed the prices stipulated by the supply regulation institute on the date that this law goes into effect.

"Article 3. Distribution sites for the products mentioned in the preceding article, in addition to those established by the Supply Regulation Institute, will be all government institutions and private enterprises, which will be obliged to distribute them to their workers at the official prices.

"The Supply Regulation Institute will make available to those institutions and enterprises an adequate quantity of those products from warehouses designed for that purpose and will establish the pertinent regulations to ensure that all users have access to those products and effectively control their distribution to prevent the purpose of this decree from being defeated."

Article 4. Medical, odontological and hospital services will cost a maximum of 20 colones for each general consultation and 30 colones for each specialized consultation.

Article 5. The Health Ministry will set the maximum fees for complementary medical services to go into effect no later than January 1981.

Article 6. The present official prices of medicines in stock are retained and a system of bidding is established for pharmaceutical products to be purchased abroad. Domestic pharmaceutical products will be given precedence for purchase by government institutions. A commission will be established to oversee implementation of this article.

Article 7. Contracts for real estate leases for business or professional use which expire during the period that this law is in force are extended until 31 December 1981, unless the tenant informs the landlord, in writing, with 30 days notice, of his desire to terminate the contract.

Article 8. Lease rates for the real estate described in the preceding article will not exceed those established in decree No 72 of 20 December 1979. Lease rates for property to be used as housing, except housing leased by the Urban Housing Institute, are reduced by the following percentages: up to 100 colones, 40 percent; over 100 colones to 150 colones, 35 percent; over 150 to 200 colones, 30 percent; over 200 colones to 250 colones, 25 percent; over 250 to 300 colones, 20 percent; over 300 to 400 colones, 15 percent; over 400 to 500 colones, 10 percent.

Article 9. The rights conferred to tenants under this law cannot be renounced.

Article 10. Schools of all levels, as well as centers of nonformal education, may not charge tuition fees higher than those charged in the 1980 school year and may not demand or request any other supplementary quota or contribution.

Article 11. "Wages, salaries and social benefits being paid to workers on the date this decree goes into effect by the state, official autonomous and semiautonomous institutions and private enterprises may not be increased."

"Article 12. Local time is moved forward by 60 minutes from 11 January 1981 to 21 March of the same year. The Ministry of Planning and Coordination for Economic and Social Development will be obliged to determine, on that date, whether the change in time will be retained or whether the time will be moved back to the previous official time."

Article 13. All effects of this law, the control of prices, weights and measures, will be administered by the Economy Ministry through the domestic trade office, which will be responsible for punishing violators.

Article 14. Each violation of this law will be punishable by a fine of from 500 to 25,000 colones, the temporary or permanent closing of the establishment or suspension of professional license, in the respective cases.

Article 15. The provisions of this law will prevail over preceding laws and will be in effect until 30 June 1981.

"Article 16. This decree will go into effect on 1 January 1981. Done in the presidential palace, San Salvador, on 22 December 1980.

"[Signed] Jose Napoleon Duarte, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, Economy Minister Guillermo Diaz Salazar, Justice Minister Mario Antonio Solano. San Salvador, 7 January 1981."

HONDURAS

ALLEGED SALVADORAN-HONDURAN OPERATION DENOUNCED

PA090310 Paris AFP in Spanish 0052 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Jan (AFP)--The implementation of a combing operation, which would be coordinated between the Honduran and Salvadoran armies to fight guerrilla warfare in this country, was denounced here today.

The Honduran Coordinating Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People asserted that this operation would be unleashed no later than 15 January. Some "3,000 Honduran troops and 30 North American advisers will be participating, with the complicity of OAS military observers, states a communique.

The military action will be executed in the Honduran Intibuca and Lempira Departments which border on El Salvador's Chalatenango, Cabanas and Morazan Departments where intensive guerrilla activity has occurred over the past few months.

The Honduran Coordinating Board of Solidarity points out that the Salvadoran Army would operate in Chalatenango and Morazan departments.

The organization also asserts that 30 North American advisers, specialists in counter-insurgency and military logistics, will participate in the action. "The OAS military observers stationed on the border between Honduras and El Salvador in the wake of the 1969 conflict between the two nations are accomplices of this operation," the coordinating board affirms.

According to this organization, the operation's headquarters will be the mountain training school located in Marcala, in the Honduran department of La Paz, and it will be directed by Col Danilo Carrera Suazo, commander of the 10th Infantry Battalion.

The National [as received] Coordinating Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People concludes by demanding that the Honduran Army cancel this combing operation and thus prove the neutrality it has announced in connection with the civil war in El Salvador.

Concluding, the communique states that "if intervention occurs, the Central American area will be Vietnamized."

ALIPO TO ABSTAIN FROM UPCOMING LIBERAL ELECTIONS

PA019845 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Deputy Carlos Montoya, department coordinator of the Rodista Liberal Movement, in reply to lawyer Carlos Roberto Reina, of the Popular Liberal Alliance, ALIPO, said the upcoming Sunday internal elections of the Liberal Party are perfectly legal as the statutes by which the event is being conducted were approved at a convention attended by the ALIPO members.

The ALIPO leadership announced early this week that the Popular Liberal Alliance will not participate in the Liberal Party's internal elections on Sunday. The ALIPO leadership claims the event, sponsored by the party's central executive council, is based on illegal structures.

Montoya said that the ALIPO apparently has forgotten the statutes that rule the Liberal Party and the fact that it participated in the drafting and approval of such statutes at the special Liberal Party convention. He added that next Sunday's internal elections are being held strictly according to the party statutes.

NICARAGUABORGE EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH SALVADORAN STRUGGLE

PA100158 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2253 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Managua, 8 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez said today that "everything seems to indicate that an insurrectionary process is rapidly approaching" in El Salvador.

"Logic, commonsense, what we see and what we know tell us that fighting is intensifying in El Salvador every day," Borge told international reporters.

The Sandinist commander pointed out that the Salvadoran Army war bulletins "are very much like the war bulletins issued by Somoza before the insurrection" in Nicaragua.

He added that the Salvadoran people's struggle "is very much like" the Nicaraguan struggle for liberation from dictator Anastasio Somoza Debayle, "although it has its own characteristics."

Borge stressed: "We have not given any advice to Salvadorans but we hope the outcome will be favorable to that heroic nation."

Asked if Nicaraguans are fighting alongside the Salvadoran combatants, Borge replied: "We cannot give assurance that no Nicaraguans are fighting in El Salvador, because who can keep them from crossing the border?"

He noted that likewise it cannot be asserted that no Hondurans or international fighters from other countries, including some Europeans, are involved in that struggle, because "the Salvadorans' heroism is like a magnet that draws internationalists."

He dismissed the idea that Castroite Cubans are fighting in El Salvador, because "Cuban control over internationalists is more stringent than Nicaraguan controls."

The interior minister, who is also one of the nine commanders comprising the Sandinist Front National Directorate, stated that therefore the only Cubans who may be in El Salvador are the "counterrevolutionary" exiles who are probably helping the Salvadoran Army.

Commander Borge reiterated Nicaragua's policy of nonintervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador.

However, he noted that there are ways of showing solidarity with the Salvadoran struggle and one way is to donate Nicaraguan blood to help the wounded in El Salvador.

"I am ready to start a blood donation campaign for those who need it in El Salvador," Commander Borge remarked.

Answering reporters' questions on the frequent forays by former Somozist guardsmen into Nicaraguan territory from Honduras, Commander Borge said that "the lack of ability to control those former guardsmen has come to our attention."

However, he said he does not think "high-ranking Honduran authorities are involved in this."

He recalled that during the Sandinist struggle Honduran territory was used on several occasions "for transit" but "we were being pursued and did not have the facilities that former guardsmen now have for movement."

Borge stated that some bands of former Somozist military are moving around in groups of 40 men "and that is hard to hide."

"We have brought the matter up with the Honduran Government, but they have told us that they cannot control the former guardsmen," the interior minister reported.

MANAGUA: REAGAN VICTORY SPURS SALVADORAN JUNTA ON

PA019239 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As the Salvadoran guerrilla forces are increasing their combative actions in preparation of the final offensive, the military-Christian Democratic junta, ever more isolated, is resorting to all possible measures to avoid its imminent downfall. Abetted by the victory of the hawkish sectors that put Ronald Reagan into power in the United States, the junta is planning new blows to try to curb the liberatarian movement of the Salvadoran people, not caring that its stubborn behavior means 100,000 or more Salvadorans will die.

This seems to be the goal of the latest changes in the upper military echelons and in the cabinet which includes well-known aides of Col Carlos Humberto Romero's dictatorship, supposedly repudiated by the 15 October 1979 coup. Since Col Adolfo Majano, regarded by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front as the only moderate military officer, was ousted, the most reactionary and unconscionable sectors have been retaking the posts which, although not totally alien to their influences were not under their direct control.

Such is the case of the recent appointments of Col Rafael Florez Lima as chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, of Col Roberto Monterrosa as Navy chief, of Col Antonio Rebelo as deputy interior minister, and the creation of two new military units in Chalatenango Department, frequent scene of the fiercest fighting with the Salvadoran guerrillas. Furthermore, the alleged democratic order that Christian Democratic leader Jose Napoleon Duarte, chairman of the military junta, has tried to bring about has finally ended in complete failure including the fallacy of the state council, the false amnesty and the jumbled cabinet.

No honest group in El Salvador has wanted to join the farce promoted by the military junta. On the contrary, the ranks of the Revolutionary Democratic Front are growing every day. The continuous defeats and many casualties registered by the military forces on the strategic fronts in Morazan, Chalatenango, Usulután and on the outskirts of San Salvador, where they experienced their latest defeat at the Guazapa Hill, have compelled the armed forces to hire the services of 500 former Somozist guardsmen and to prepare a combined operation for the next few days with Honduran Army sectors.

The main ally and political, economic and military pillar of the junta, the U.S. Government, does not hesitate to proclaim to the four winds its support for its "peacemaking" work while Reagan's advisers are rushing to place at the disposal of the Salvadoran Armed Forces all sorts of war materiel, rifles, machineguns and artillery-equipped helicopters.

BORGE: LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES WARY OF REAGAN

PA100450 Paris AFP in Spanish 2251 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Managua, 9 Jan (AFP)--Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister and a Sandinist commander, said here today that "the fears of Ronald Reagan's ascent to power have not diminished."

The Nicaraguan leader thus commented on the upcoming transfer of power in the United States, which will put the victorious Republican candidate, well-known for his conservative ideas, in the presidency on 20 January.

"Everyone knows it is not the same thing for a candidate to speak as it is for a president to act when he is in office," Borge added, "but we, the poor countries in Latin America, still remain alert."

RAMIREZ CITES PARTICIPATION IN NONALIGNED GROUP

PA110206 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Managua--Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, reiterated the popular and anti-imperialist nature of the Sandinist revolution and noted Nicaragua's participation in the nonaligned movement.

During a debate on international policy with leaders of the Sandinist Workers Federation, Ramirez said the presence of Nicaragua in the nonaligned movement has permitted the country to bolster the friendly bonds with all democratic and anti-imperialist movements of the world.

He recalled that prior to the revolutionary victory, Nicaragua was a country which was militarily, economically and politically occupied, and it lacked any independence because the national decisions were made by the U.S. ambassador in Managua.

PASTORA CRITICIZES HONDURAN SUPPORT FOR SOMOZISTS

PA111414 Paris AFP in Spanish 0145 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Managua, 9 Jan (AFP)--Deputy Interior Minister Eden Pastora said here today that some 500 former Somozist guardsmen are marauding along Nicaragua's northern border and staging raids "with the tolerance and cooperation of Honduran authorities."

The Sandinist commander said that "we appeal to the Honduran people to use their good and reasoning and promote peace and tranquillity between the two peoples."

"Some people," he added, "have been asking us to give them money, arms and a place to disrupt peace in Honduras. However, we have maturely refused to commit our revolution."

Pastora, who described the former militarymen as "assassins," is popularly known as "Commander Cero" and commands the Ezequiel Brigade, which is fighting counterrevolutionaries in northern Nicaragua.

During an interview with the local press, Pastora listed the towns of Macuelizo, Tallo de Platano and Cinco Pinos as the ones most affected by the Somozists' activities.

He described how they stabbed an entire family to death in the area of Tamarindo, also bordering with Honduras, even leaving a woman with "her breasts severed."

In conclusion, Commander Cero reiterated that "the number of former Somozist guardsmen active near the border in Honduras is not so important as the criminal nature of all of them."

Regarding Nicaragua's participation in the conflict in El Salvador. Pastora said that "the former Somozist guardsmen have been sent as reinforcements to fight for the government junta. Those poor devils are being used as cannon fodder but the Salvadoran people will not delay in crushing them."

COMMUNIQUE REPORTS SMASHING OF LOMA AZUL BAND

PA081512 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Interior Ministry communique No 1 issued on 7 January]

[Text] The Interior Ministry reports to the Nicaraguan people that on 6 January 1981 at 2330, in a lightning raid conducted by members of the state security operations in the 4th region, between Jinotega and Matagalpa, the Loma Azul counterrevolutionary band of ten persons was completely exterminated since two of its members had perished in October 1980 during an operation carried out jointly by the state security and the Ezequiel Brigade.

The following persons died during yesterday's operation: Jose Regino Morales, alias Elefante; Daniel Garcia Sevilla, alias Sanate; Pedro Antonio Hernandez, alias Turunco; Cesar Hernandez Hernandez, alias Walter, who was the head of the band; Alfonso Arias Perez, alias Venado; and Vicente Vargas Lopez, alias Sisinique.

The following were captured: Jose Maria Savala, Luis Enrique Martinez Montenegro, Jose Maria Rivera Zeledon, and Enrique Villagra Gonzalez.

The Loma Azul counterrevolutionary band has been operating in Jinotega since July 1980, and was disturbing, intimidating, killing and violating the rights of the residents of the region of La Flor, Los Planes de Vilan, La Rica, Chilali, Los (Chaguitones) and so forth. It also carried out assaults, thefts and sabotage against the national economy.

Companero Evaristo Saenz Castillo was wounded during the action. His valuable life is now out of danger.

The following were seized from the band: two shotguns, two M-16 rifles, one demolition grenade, one Garand rifle, eight revolvers and a large quantity of ammunition.

With this new blow against the counterrevolution, the firm, energetic and determined attitude of the combatants of state security to defend the achievements of our people against the bad sons of our fatherland, who only want to bring sorrow and death to the Nicaraguan family, is affirmed.

The policy of truth is the policy of the revolution.

Ministry of Interior Disclosure and Press Office.

BAHAMASTRADE UNION CONGRESS THREATENS STRIKE ACTION

FL101340 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Excerpt] The Bahamas Trade Union Congress has threatened that its affiliates will soon take action against the government if the current teachers' salary proposal is not settled by this weekend. According to a news statement released yesterday by the TUC, executives of the organization met at workers' house yesterday to discuss the dispute. Discussions were held with representatives of the government and representatives of the Bahamas Union of Teachers. The Bahamas Public Services Union is also party to the negotiations [words indistinct] differential in the salaries of teachers with those of the rest of the public service.

The teachers, who have been out on strike since Monday, were yesterday promised \$3,000 by the leader of the opposition, Mr Norman Solomon, who said the donation was being made by his Social Democratic Party.

The dispute involving the teachers was one of the issues dealt with by the prime minister last night on the special anniversary broadcast of the radio talk show (Mary's Notebook). Mr Pindling reiterated what he said in the House of Assembly on Wednesday, and that is that for the government to give consideration to the teachers without the overall picture of the public service being looked at would be unfair.

BARBADOSPRIME MINISTER ADAMS TELLS NATION OF PROJECTS

FL091630 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 1 Jan 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Government is to implement a massive roadbuilding project in 1981 to further facilitate the economic development of Barbados.

This was revealed last night by Prime Minister Tom Adams in his New Year message to the nation.

The prime minister spoke of the various government construction projects now under way and said that the Speightstown development scheme will begin this year. This includes a fisheries terminal and an industrial estate, as well as the cement plant further up north, for which an agreement has just been signed.

Oil was another area touched on by Mr Adams, and he revealed that a major effort will be made this year to increase petroleum production in Barbados. He said that three deep wells have been drilled in search of oil at greater depths than usual, and so far two of them have promised good production levels.

Speaking of the economic development of the island, Mr. Adams said that wages have increased faster than prices since 1975, and that a commonwealth secretariat study has put Barbados at the top of the ladder of small developing countries for its quality and standard of living.

He said further that foreigners now know Barbados as one of the few countries in the world to make real and positive advance in the last four years--economic advance without any sacrifice of political liberty, without substantial oil or other mineral resources, and that all of this was based on the skills and energies of Barbadians.

The prime minister said that a study undertaken by the commonwealth secretariat has revealed that Barbados has far and away the highest proportion of its population receiving secondary education of any small developing country. He said that new schools were being built, existing ones extended and improved, and that the school meals service has been extended to every primary school without any cost to them.

The prime minister gave a broad picture of the government's thrust for job creation saying that last year saw some 103,000 people working out of a working force of 119,500, but that there is some over-full employment in the construction industry because of the lack of skilled workers. However, he said that government had taken positive steps to help combat this program by instituting skills training programs. He added that factory space had been greatly increased by government, and incentives had allowed some private companies to provide their own factories, thereby showing faith in the future of Barbados. Mr Adams said further that tourism had been helped by promotion and by decisions which have helped to maintain local employment in the industry.

JAMAICA

SEAGA SAYS UK LOAN HELPFUL FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

FL100202 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] The government of the United Kingdom is to immediately extend to Jamaica a loan of 6 million pounds or some 25.75 million Jamaican dollars. The loan is for 25 years at 6 percent interest including a [words indistinct] grace period and is to be used to cover purchases from the United Kingdom.

Making the announcement, Prime Minister Seaga pointed out that of this amount, 1.1 million pounds or about 4.725 million Jamaican dollars has already been earmarked for the purchase of Land Rover vehicles for the police force and electricity-generating equipment. Mr Seaga said the loan would be vital in maintaining adequate foreign exchange flows and put Jamaica's economy on a smooth operating basis. The prime minister also saw the loan as a positive contribution to the program of recovery of the Jamaican economy.

GOLDING DENIES BRIGADISTA PROGRAM DISCARDED

FL100154 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Neither the Ministry of Construction nor the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have any knowledge of any chartered plane being sent to Cuba to bring home Jamaicans (?involved) in the Jamaica-Cuban Brigadista program. JBC [Jamaican Broadcasting Company] news carried a report this afternoon that arrangements had been made for the brigadistas to be flown home. Construction Minister Bruce Golding said today that while his ministry was anxious to locate brigadistas now in Cuba as those already trained and back in the island, this has not materialized and efforts are still being made to this end. And the Foreign Affairs Ministry which now handles the brigadista program denied any knowledge of arrangements being made to send home the Jamaican brigadistas in Cuba. At the same time, Mr Golding took the opportunity to stress that the program has not been discarded by the new government and dependents of brigadistas now in Cuba still receive the allowances agreed on.

Meanwhile, Mr (Horace Dailey), who was responsible for the coordination of the brigadista program in Cuba, is now in police custody being questioned about the operations of the program. (Dailey) arrived in the island yesterday after weeks of unsuccessful attempts to trace his whereabouts. A police source said he would be released after questioning. Meantime, another brigadista, (Wesley Harris), who is attached to the Ministry of Construction, has been dismissed by that ministry because he participated in a political meeting, taking the platform and criticizing the present government on its attitude towards the brigadista program. (Harris) had been addressing a PNP [People's National Party] youth organization rally at the national arena some weeks after the October 30th general elections.

COMPLETE LIST OF NEW CABINET MEMBERS RELEASED

FL091600 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 4 Jan 81 p 8

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Saturday (CANA)--Following is the complete list of Guyana's new cabinet named in January following December 15 general elections.

Forbes Burnham--President, in overall charge of defense, the cabinet, state corporations and education.

Ptolemy Reid--Prime Minister and first vice president in charge of public service management. Hamilton Green--Vice President for public welfare.

Cammie Ramsaroop--Vice President for parliamentary affairs and state and party relations.

Desmond Hoyte--Vice President for economic planning and finance and regional development.

Steve Narine--Vice President for works and transport.

Jeffrey Thomas--Minister of Education with responsibility for primary, secondary and technical education, as well as culture.

Ranji Chandisingh--Minister of higher education, with responsibility for the University of Guyana, adult education, cooperative education and ideological education.

Malcolm Corrica--Minister of State for culture in the Education Ministry.

Joseph Tyndal--Agriculture Minister.

Seeram Prashad--Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture in charge of crops and livestock.

Robert Williams--Minister of Fisheries.

Ralph van Sluytman--Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture responsible for drainage and irrigation.

Fitz Carmichael--Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture responsible for forestry.

Richard van West-Charles--Minister in the Ministry of Public Welfare responsible for health.

Joshua Chowritmootoo--Minister in the Ministry of Public Welfare responsible for environment and water supply.

Agnes Bend-Kirton--Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Public Welfare responsible for women's affairs and housing.

Frank Hope--Minister of trade and consumer protection and CARICOM affairs.

Jean Maitland-Singh--Minister in the Ministry of Trade and Consumer Protection with responsibility for consumer protection.

Sallahuddin (eds: correct)--Minister of Finance in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Finance.

Oscar Clarke--Minister in the Ministry of Economic Development and Finance, responsible for regional development.

Urmiah Johnson--Minister in the Ministry of Finance and Regional Development, responsible for cooperatives.

Kit Nascimento--Minister in the Ministry of Works and Transport Responsible for mechanical equipment.

Conrad Wright--Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Transport, responsible for construction.

Yvonne Harewood Benn--Minister of Public Service.

Roy Fredericks--Minister in the Ministry of National Development, responsible for sports and youth.

Robert Corbin--Minister of National Development.

Rashleigh Jackson--Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Frank Cambell--Minister of Information.

Hubert Jack--Minister of Energy and Mines.

Dr Mohamed Shahabuddeen--Attorney General and Minister of Justice.

Stanley Moore--Senior Minister responsible for home affairs.

COLOMBIADIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH GRENADA

PA110432 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Colombian Foreign Ministry communique]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry announces that in the development of the national government's policy of expanding Colombia's diplomatic and consular relations, it has decided to establish relations with Grenada, initially at the level of nonresident ambassadors.

To this effect, the Foreign Ministry instructed Ambassador Carlos Bernal Tellez, permanent representative to the OAS in Washington, to conclude the details of the establishment of the new relations with the Grenadian ambassador to the OAS. The two ambassadors have issued the following statement:

Inspired by the desire to strengthen the friendly ties between their two countries, the governments of Colombia and Grenada have decided to establish diplomatic and consular relations beginning on 12 January 1981 within the context of the principles and objectives of the UN and OAS charters. The two governments will initially accredit nonresident ambassadors, whose appointments will be mutually agreed upon.

Ambassador Carlos Bernal Tellez, Colombia's permanent representative to the OAS, and Ambassador (Desima Williams), Grenada's permanent representative to the OAS, duly authorized by their respective governments and acting on their behalf, have met and exchanged this note as evidence of the aforementioned. This instrument, whose English and Spanish versions are equally authentic, will be made public simultaneously in Bogota and St. George's.

Issued in Washington on 9 January 1981.

Colombian Ambassador Carlos Bernal Tellez, Grenadian ambassador (Desima Williams).

VENEZUELANEW GROUP OF CUBAN EXILES ARRIVES, JOINS FAMILIES

PA100308 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Seventy-nine Cuban adults and 19 children have arrived at the Simon Bolivar International Airport to be reunited with their relatives, who had requested their entrance through normal channels. The new exiles arrived aboard a Cubana de Aviacion airline flight from Havana, which then returned to Cuba.

This new group is part of the family reunification program. They obtained their entrance into Venezuela through visas granted by the Foreign Ministry at the request of Cuban relatives living in Venezuela. It has been learned that three groups of 148 people came into the country last month under this program.